

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***China*

Vol I No 164

22 August 1984

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

U.S.-USSR Mediterranean Rivalry, Malta Plan	A	1
[GUOJI WENTI YANJIU No 3, 13 Jul]		
UN Official Gives Banquet in Beijing 17 Aug	A	7
LIAOWANG To Publish North American Edition	A	8
International Symposium on Chinese Science Opens	A	8

UNITED STATES

PRC Criticizes Both Parties on Taiwan, Hong Kong	B	1
Ambassador Protests	B	1
XINHUA Comments	B	1
Kissinger On World Situation, PRC-U.S. Relations	B	3
U.S. Businessmen Criticize Textile Import Rule	B	4
Shultz on Nicaraguan Election, Talks With USSR	B	5

SOVIET UNION

Soviet Media Denounce Republican Party Platform	C	1
---	---	---

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Beijing on Growing Importance of Asia, Pacific	E	1
--	---	---

WESTERN EUROPE

PRC, UK End 21st Round of Hong Kong Talks	G	1
Zhang Discusses Trade With European Liberals	G	1
PRC, FRG To Set Up Management Training Center	G	1

EASTERN EUROPE

Ceausescu Awards Deng Medal of Highest Honor	H	1
Continued Reportage on Li's Romanian Visit	H	1
Visits Anniversary Exhibit	H	1
Meets Mozambique's President	H	2
Meets Sudan's Numayri	H	2
Beijing Activities Mark Romanian National Day	H	2
Li Peng Accepts Invitation to Hungary	H	2

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Wu Xueqian Hosts Banquet for Malian Delegation	I 1
Uganda's Vice President Muwanga Continues Visit	I 1
Talks With Li Peng	I 1
Entertained in Beijing	I 2
Meets Zhang Aiping	I 2
Hosts Banquet; Ulanhu Attends	I 2
Sums Up Visit	I 3
Equatorial Guinea's President Obiang Visits	I 3
Tours Guangzhou	I 3
Visits Nanjing	I 4
Visits Shanghai	I 4
Sees Shanghai Factories	I 5
Leaves for DPRK	I 5
South African 'Reforms' Denounced at UN	I 5

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PLA Office Outlines Party Rectification in Army	K 1
[FENMIN RIBAO 21 Aug]	
Wang Heshou Addresses Party Discipline Forum	K 8
Supreme People's Court Sponsors National Meeting	K 10
Yuan Boahua Speaks on Consolidating Enterprises	K 11
Six-Point Summary	K 12
Yuan Boahua on Director Responsibility System	K 13
[JINGJI RIBAO 8 Aug]	
National Conference on Economic Law Opens	K 17
Li Xiannian Discusses Chemical Plant Safety	K 17
Yang Jingren Meets Chinese Muslim Pilgrims	K 18
First Advertisement Newspaper Published	K 19
Deng Yingchao Praises Women's Volleyball Team	K 19
[RENMIN RIBAO 18 Aug]	
Olympic Gold Medalists, Coaches Meet Journalists	K 20

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Anhui To Allow for Some Two-Child Families	O 1
Nanjing Commander Commends County Liaison Work	O 1
'Great Democracy' Decried in Shandong	O 2

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangzhou PLA Negates Cultural Revolution	P 1
[GUANGZHOU RIBAO 9 Aug]	
Henan Reverses 'Wrong Verdicts' on Intellectuals	P 1
Henan Discipline Inspection Group Makes Report	P 2

SOUTHWEST REGION

Guizhou Organs Work To Negate Cultural Revolution	Q 1
Xizang Conference Discusses Public Security Work	Q 2
Yunnan CYL Members Visit Wounded PLA Fighters	Q 3
Yunnan Meeting Promotes Building Civilized Units	Q 3

NORTH REGION

Caveat on Individual 'Formation of Cabinets'	R 1
[WEN ZHAI BAO No 148, 3 Aug]	
Hebei Says Cultural Revolution 'Entirely Wrong'	R 1
Hebei Cultural Revolution Economy Reviewed	R 2
Hebei Party Rectification Successes Noted	R 4
Shanxi's Li Ligong on Negating Cultural Revolution	R 5
Correction to Shanxi's Correcting Formalism	R 6

NORTHEAST REGION

Jilin Army Units Forum Reviews Cultural Revolution	S 1
Liaoning: Li Desheng Report Read at Power Meeting	S 1
'Lumber Magnate' Executed for Fraud in Dandong	S 2

NORTHWEST REGION

Gansu's Li Ziqi Calls on Outstanding Peasant	T 1
Economist Makes Suggestions for Gansu Reforms	T 1
Shaanxi: Xian Reviews Cultural Revolution Errors	T 2
Army, People Implement 'Two Supports' in Xinjiang	T 3

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

Commentary Criticizes Taiwan for Aiding Hijackers	U 1
Beijing University Professor Urges Reunification	U 2

TAIWAN

Reaction to U.S. Helicopter Sale to PRC	V 1
Trade Procurement Mission To Visit U.S. 22 Sep	V 1
CHINA POST Praises Parole of Kaohsiung Prisoners [17 Aug]	V 2

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

'Major Reshuffle' Planned for XINHUA Officials	W 1
[SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 22 Aug]	
Sino-British Talks Focus on Unresolved Issues	W 2
[SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 22 Aug]	
Taipei-Seoul Relations Said Faltering	W 3
[HSIN WAN PAO 21 Aug]	
Two Named To Assess Opinions on Hong Kong	W 4
[SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 21 Aug]	
Paper Skeptical of Post-1997 Hong Kong Rule	W 6
[HONG KONG STANDARD 22 Aug]	

U.S.-USSR MEDITERRANEAN RIVALRY, MALTA PLAN

HK210702 Beijing GUOJI WENTI YANJIU in Chinese No 3, 13 Jul 84 pp 37-40, 18

[Article by Xiao Ming: "U.S.-Soviet Contention in the Mediterranean and Malta's Propositions on Regional Security"]

[Text] Since the United States began to deploy medium-range guided missiles in Europe, relations between the East and West have further deteriorated. At a time when the international situation is becoming more and more grim each day, the contention between the United States and the Soviet Union in the Mediterranean Sea has also become increasingly fierce. The security and stability of this region and the relevant propositions put forward by Malta have become issues with which the international community, particularly the Mediterranean countries and their peoples, is concerned.

I. U.S.-Soviet Contention in the Mediterranean Sea

The Mediterranean commands the three continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa and connects the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Thus, the Mediterranean is strategically very important and has always been a place contested by all strategists. Spain, Portugal, Britain, France, Russia, and other countries have fought one another for control of the Mediterranean Sea. Since the opening of the Suez Canal, the Mediterranean Sea has become one of the world's busiest and most convenient navigation routes. Today, there is an average of 2,500 to 3,000 ships of various kinds sailing in the Mediterranean Sea each day. The Mediterranean countries import the raw materials they need and export most of their commodities by way of the Mediterranean Sea. On its eastern and southern shores there are rich oil reserves and other mineral resources. These reserves supply the Western European countries with 80 percent of their oil. Thus, it can be seen that the Mediterranean Sea is of vital importance to the very existence of the Mediterranean and Western European countries.

Because of their desire for global supremacy, the United States and Soviet Union have always considered the Mediterranean Sea an important springboard for expanding their spheres of influence in Asia, Africa, Europe, and even the whole world. Their protracted contest for the Mediterranean Sea has become an important link in their contention for global supremacy. Their contest after the Second World War has undergone a long process of development which can be divided into the following three stages.

1. Taking advantage of the opportunity offered by the decline of Britain and France, the United States speedily took the place of France and Britain as the only overlord in the Mediterranean Sea. In 1946, U.S. naval vessels paid their first visit to the Mediterranean Sea and called at ports in Turkey, Greece, Italy, and Algeria. That was the first step taken by the United States in introducing its military might into the Mediterranean Sea. By 1950, as many as 50 naval vessels (including 2 aircraft carriers) had been deployed in the Mediterranean Sea by the United States. Later, with the amphibious forces sent there, the U.S. 6th Fleet was roughly formed. After that, the United States successively armed the 6th Fleet with helicopters and aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons, thus giving it a dual striking power that enables it to employ conventional weapons as well as launch nuclear attacks from the air.

2. With the entrance of a large Soviet force into the Mediterranean Sea, U.S. domination of the Mediterranean came to an end. In the 1950's the Soviet Union built a naval base in Albania. Later, under the pretext of "supporting the Arabian national independence movement," the Soviet Union squeezed itself into Egypt and successively into Syria, Iraq, Algeria, and some other countries in order to increase its influence.

In 1957 the Soviet Union's Black Sea Fleet began to appear in the Mediterranean Sea. At that time there were only a dozen or more Soviet naval vessels. Compared with that of the United States, the Soviet Union's naval power in the Mediterranean Sea was very insignificant. However, 10 years later, when the third Middle East war broke out, under the pretext of "protecting the peace-loving brother peoples of the Arab world" the Soviet Union sent more than 60 ships of the "Mediterranean Special Squadron" under the Black Sea Fleet to the Mediterranean Sea. In 1970 the Soviet Union formally set up its "task force's" shore-base headquarters in Egypt. This indicated that U.S. domination of the Mediterranean Sea had come to an end.

3. The contention between the United States and the Soviet Union became increasingly acute. Confronted with the increasing pressure of Soviet expansion, the United States felt profoundly uneasy. Thus, it adopted a series of preventive measures: First, it furnished the 6th Fleet with more helicopters, aircraft carriers, and antisubmarine vessels to increase its combat strength, with which it confronted the Soviet force; second, it asked its allies to build a NATO fleet to be permanently stationed in the Mediterranean in place of the "expedient fleet"; and third, in regard to strategic deployment, it worked to change the center of its network of bases belonging to the 6th Fleet from the Western Mediterranean Sea in order to strengthen its strategic forward positions. The Soviet Union countered this by continuing to vigorously strengthen its military presence in the Mediterranean, particularly the eastern Mediterranean. After setbacks in Egypt, it built bases in Syria, Libya, and some other countries. In 1974, taking advantage of the dispute between Turkey and Greece over the question of Cyprus, it sent more naval vessels to the Mediterranean and even went so far as to repeatedly ask Turkey to sign with it an agreement on "joint control" of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles Straits. Turkey refused to comply with the Soviet Union's unreasonable demand.

In recent years U.S.-USSR contention in the Mediterranean has developed. Naval vessels and ships of the two superpowers keep watch on one another and track one another. With the increasingly frequent military operations, their contention has become more and more acute. Sometimes the situation is so tense that armed conflict can be touched off at any time. For example, in August 1981 in the sky above the Gulf of Sidra, U.S. airplanes shot down two Soviet-made Libyan aircraft which "disturbed" the U.S. military exercise under way. As a result, U.S.-Soviet confrontation in the Mediterranean Sea reached a climax and armed conflict was on the verge of breaking out. Not long ago, in support of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the United States concentrated the ships of the 6th Fleet in the waters off Lebanon, sent airplanes to bomb Beirut, and bombarded the city with heavy artillery. At the same time, the Soviet Union sent submarines and monitoring vessels to the waters of Lebanon and promised the Lebanese opposition parties advanced weapons. The Soviet Union unambiguously stated that the Lebanese question was of "vital importance" to its interests in the Middle East and that it would not watch with arms folded. U.S. and Soviet interference in Lebanon and the military confrontation between them added tension to the already turbulent situation in the Mediterranean Sea.

II. Malta's Views and Propositions on the Security of the Mediterranean Sea

The acute contention between the Soviet Union and the United States in the Mediterranean has seriously threatened the peace and security of the Mediterranean countries and aroused their uneasiness and anxiety.

In recent years, in order to safeguard peace and security in the Mediterranean Sea and to force the superpowers to end their arms race in this part of the world, withdraw their ships, and close down their bases, the governments and peoples of the Mediterranean countries have devoted persistent efforts to waging a resolute struggle against the two superpowers. In this joint struggle against hegemonism, the Republic of Malta has played an important part. That Malta attaches great importance to peace and security in the Mediterranean Sea is inseparable from its position in the Mediterranean Sea at a time when the superpowers are contesting control of the Mediterranean Sea.

Malta is situated in the central Mediterranean. It commands both the eastern and western Mediterranean and has always been the prize for the powers contesting the Mediterranean Sea. In the early 19th century, when Napoleon fought the British Empire for the Mediterranean Sea, he said: "I would rather let the British occupy part of Paris' suburban areas than let them take Malta." During World War II, Malta played a very important role in the battles waged by the Allies to drive the German and Italian Fascists out of North Africa.

For a long time after the war, Britain forcibly occupied Malta and had important bases there. In 1956, during the Suez crisis, Britain made full use of these bases in its brutal suppression of the revolutionary struggle waged by the Arabs. Although after a prolonged heroic struggle the Maltese people gained national independence in 1964, some powers continued to make the strategically important position of Malta serve their interests. Britain continued to use the bases in Malta on lease; the United States made Malta its major theater of activities in the Mediterranean Sea; and NATO had its headquarters of Allied Command Southern Europe there. The increasingly acute contention between the United States and Soviet Union has posed a direct threat to the security of Malta and Malta has gradually come to realize that its security is tied to that of the Mediterranean Sea. An election in 1971 brought the Malta Labor Party into power and it then announced its policy of striving for neutrality and nonalignment. The new Maltese Government denied the U.S. 6th Fleet entrance into Maltese ports, deported NATO's commander-in-chief Allied Forces Southern Europe, stubbornly refused to let ships belonging to the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact use Malta's ports, and, through negotiations, made Britain withdraw all its troops before the end of March, 1979. Prime Minister Mintoff clearly pointed out: "If the Mediterranean Sea is secure, Malta will be secure; if the Mediterranean Sea has freedom, Malta will have freedom; if the Mediterranean Sea is in danger, Malta will be in danger; and if the Mediterranean Sea is dominated, Malta will be dominated." The Maltese Government began to link together its efforts to safeguard national independence and its efforts to maintain the security of the Mediterranean sea, and regarded them as the focus of its diplomatic work. After struggling with and exploring the situation for more than a dozen years, the Maltese Government and people have at last formulated a complete set of policies and propositions on the Mediterranean Sea. They can be summed up as follows:

1. The Mediterranean Sea is the sea of the Mediterranean countries and their peoples. The Mediterranean countries should strengthen their unity and oppose foreign interference in affairs concerning the Mediterranean Sea.

The countries on the northern shore of the Mediterranean are mostly rather developed capitalist countries (for example, France, Italy, Spain, and Greece), while countries on its southern shore are Arab countries of the Third World. Various factors have given rise to the protracted disputes among them.

Taking advantage of this and under the pretexts of "protecting the free world" and "supporting national liberation movements" the United States and Soviet Union deploy enormous forces in the Mediterranean Sea. In view of the fact that the two superpowers meddle in Mediterranean affairs Malta has pointed out at some international conferences that the political interests of the Mediterranean people are inseparable from those of the West European people and that the Mediterranean Sea and Western Europe play a very important role in determining the destiny of the human race. Malta has asked the Mediterranean countries to carry on dialogue among themselves, strengthen cooperation and understanding on an equal and mutually beneficial basis, and free the Mediterranean Sea from foreign control on the basis of all these things.

2. The armed forces in the Mediterranean Sea should be reduced and the United States and Soviet Union should withdraw their fleets from the area.

The U.S. and Soviet fleets frequently cruise, perform military exercises, and display their might in the waters off Malta. The United States is going to deploy 112 cruise missiles in Sicily, which is 120 km north of Malta. By now it has deployed 12 of them. On the other hand, the Soviet Union has huge reserves of arms in the countries south of Malta, which is separated from these countries by the sea. The Middle East war in October, 1973; the issue of Cyprus, which emerged later; and the unrest in Lebanon in recent years have worried Malta. "When the city gate catches fire, the fish in the moat suffer." In order to avoid this, Malta has adopted the slogan of "refusing to accept the inevitability of permanent superpower fleets in the Mediterranean Sea." In addition it has resolutely urged the United States and Soviet Union to withdraw their fleets from the Mediterranean Sea in order to make the Mediterranean Sea an area of peace and cooperation.

3. To increase political, economic, scientific, technological, and cultural intercourse among the Mediterranean countries and practice regional cooperation.

Prime Minister Mintoff has pointed out that "Malta does not confine itself to important, momentous political issues in striving for cooperation and solidarity in the Mediterranean Sea. To Malta, making joint efforts to bring progress and better living standards to the people of Mediterranean countries is the most appropriate basis for the common stand to be taken by them." On the basis of above principle, in 1972 the Maltese Government invited three Mediterranean countries -- Italy, Tunisia, and Libya -- to hold talks in Malta to discuss the question of strengthening political, economic, and cultural ties between the four countries and to discuss the question of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean Sea. Later, in order to contribute to solidarity, cooperation, and stability in that particular part of the world to facilitate regional cooperation between Europe and the Arab world, the Maltese Government put forward the tentative idea of making Malta "the Mediterranean Sea's center of peace, cooperation, and political, economic, and cultural cooperation" as well as a bridge linking southern Europe and North Africa. In April, 1977 the Maltese Government put forward specific proposals for turning Malta into the "center of the Mediterranean Sea."

4. To establish an organization to safeguard the overall security of the Mediterranean countries.

The Mediterranean countries, Malta suggested, should make their own arrangements for security in this region, prevent the Mediterranean Sea from being turned into a theater of global confrontation, and make possible their exertion of more direct influence on security and cooperation in this region.

Thus, Malta has repeatedly pointed out the imperative need to establish a regional security system capable of making the superpowers eventually withdraw all their Armed Forces from the Mediterranean Sea.

III. Malta Fights for the Realization of Its Propositions

In the course of making the Mediterranean Sea stable and secure, Malta has gradually realized that the proposals raised by it independently can hardly arouse the attention of the international community because Malta is such a small country. In order to win the support of public opinion, Malta has used the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe [CSCE] to publicize its policy and propositions on the Mediterranean Sea. It hopes that with the help of the overall arrangements made by the CSCE it can find the specific measures necessary to promote security and cooperation in the Mediterranean Sea. As early as that first CSCE session, Malta proposed inclusion of the question of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean Sea in the agenda of the session and asked the CSCE to either allow 10 Asian and African countries to take part in its discussion of the question concerning the Mediterranean Sea or hold another conference on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean Sea to be attended by the CSCE members and other Mediterranean countries. In the 10 years or more since then, in order to attain this goal, Malta has waged tireless struggles at the CSCE session.

In July 1973 Prime Minister Mintoff and the Maltese foreign minister went to Helsinki to attend the first stage meeting (foreign ministers) of the CSCE. At the meeting they made known to the world for the first time all Malta's proposals on the Mediterranean Sea. When his speech was gratuitously criticized by the Soviet Union, Prime Minister Mintoff returned prematurely to Malta to show his anger. In September of the same year at the second stage meeting (experts) of the CSCE, the Maltese representative insisted on the inclusion of the main points of Malta's propositions in the "final document" and specially asked the CSCE to state that "it is necessary to reduce the military strength of the two superpowers, namely the United States and the Soviet Union, in the Mediterranean Sea" lest Malta veto the final document. Malta did not yield to the pressure brought on it by the United States, the Soviet Union, and other big countries. As a result of its resolute struggle, success was eventually achieved. Included in the "final document" approved at the third stage meeting (heads of states) held in Helsinki in August 1975 was a special chapter on "the question of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean Sea." By virtue of this chapter, the question of the Mediterranean Sea was linked to the CSCE.

From October 1977 to March 1978 at the extended session of the CSCE held in Belgrade, Malta continued to fight for concrete enforcement of the chapter on the Mediterranean Sea in the CSCE "final document." Finally, the session approved a further discussion of the issue of Mediterranean Sea security at another extended session to be held in Madrid in 1980 and decided to hold a meeting "of experts" in Valletta, the Maltese capital in February 1979 "on cultural, scientific, and economic cooperation in the Mediterranean Sea." In addition to the CSCE members, Egypt, Syria, and Israel were also invited to send delegates to attend the meeting. As a result of this, a concrete way of carrying on a dialogue between groups of Mediterranean and European countries came into existence.

In September 1980 the second extended session of the CSCE was held in Madrid. The bargaining, which had lasted about three years, had excluded the question of Mediterranean Sea security from the "final document."

Malta was very dissatisfied with this and indignantly refused to sign the document, insisted that the session discuss security in the Mediterranean Sea, and put forward three demands: 1) That a conference on Mediterranean Sea security be held; 2) That the Mediterranean Sea be discussed at the extended session held in Stockholm (the session was held in January 1984); and 3) That the extended session held in Madrid reaffirm the part of the "final document" approved in Helsinki that discussed the reduction of armed forces in the Mediterranean Sea. The United States, the Soviet Union, and other countries refused to comply with Malta's demands. This resulted in a confrontation between a small country and the majority of countries, including the United States and the Soviet Union. Although the United States, the Soviet Union, and other countries resorted to both tough and soft tactics, they failed to change Malta's stand. With the support of the Third World countries, with the resolutions on the Mediterranean Sea contained in the final document, as its legal ground, and with "the principle of unanimous approval" as its weapon, Malta refused to yield an inch of ground and persisted in its struggle. More than 50 days after the session reached an impasse, the Finnish prime minister proposed a compromise on behalf of the North European countries. Other countries such as Romania also mediated.

As a result of all this, the session finally issued a chairman's statement and included it in the "final document" as an appendix. This document has partially satisfied Malta's demands by: agreeing to endorse Malta's proposals on the question of the Mediterranean Sea at "an appropriate time;" agreeing to invite those Mediterranean countries which are not CSCE members to attend and speak at the Conference on Disarmament in Europe, which is held in Stockholm, when it discusses the question of security in the Mediterranean Sea; agreeing to hold a second conference on cooperation in the Mediterranean Sea (that is, the extended session of the Valletta Conference) in Venice, Italy in October 1984; and agreeing that those members of NATO and the Warsaw Pact who attended the extended session held in Madrid and those neutral and nonaligned countries attending the CSCE should recognize Malta's neutrality.

For years Malta has spoken out from a sense of justice; has persisted in its struggle; and has made some achievements in opposing the CSCE contention between the two hegemonists over the Mediterranean Sea, in maintaining security and stability in the Mediterranean Sea, and in safeguarding the interests and sovereign rights of the small and medium-size countries. On the other hand, by way of bilateral and multi-lateral diplomatic activities, it has enthusiastically pursued its policy and propositions on the Mediterranean Sea and won the support of an increasing number of countries. In the early 1970's the Maltese Government successively established diplomatic relations with such Mediterranean countries as Cyprus, Lebanon, Morocco, Algeria, Syria, and so on. Prime Minister Mintoff has successively visited Libya, Italy, Algeria, Morocco, Egypt, Greece, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, France, and other Mediterranean countries in order to explain Malta's principles and stand on the question of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean Sea. He has called for unity among the Mediterranean countries and has called on them to take their fate into their own hands and be the real masters of the Mediterranean Sea.

Most Mediterranean countries highly praise Malta for its propositions and have made known, one after another, their positions and views on the question of regional security. Last March, at the summit conference of Nonaligned Movement held in New Delhi, as a result of the efforts made by Malta, the question of Mediterranean security became one of the main topics of discussion at the conference and four of the resolutions adopted by the conference concerned the Mediterranean Sea.

In addition, the conference also suggested that a meeting be held of the non-aligned Mediterranean countries to adjust their positions and stands and to formulate measures for strengthening security and cooperation in the Mediterranean Sea. The Arab countries in North Africa eagerly endorsed Malta's policy and propositions on the Mediterranean Sea. In August last year, when the United States, the Soviet Union, and some other countries jointly criticized Malta for its refusal to sign the "final document" at the CSCE session held in Madrid, Spain, the Arab League issued an official statement to express its resolute support for the just stand taken by Malta.

Our government has always steadfastly supported and backed Malta's policy on the Mediterranean Sea. Prime Minister Mintoff has visited our country four times -- in 1972, 1975, 1977, and 1982. Our leaders praise the Maltese Government for its policy on the Mediterranean Sea, support it, and point out that its proposition that the Mediterranean countries should unite in order to free themselves from the domination of the superpowers and to enable their own peoples to become the real masters of the Mediterranean Sea is a just demand. China has always supported the policy of neutrality and nonalignment pursued by Malta and its efforts to turn the Mediterranean Sea into a truly peaceful zone.

Since Malta put forward its policy and propositions on the Mediterranean Sea, profound changes have taken place in the international situation. Although the interests of the small and medium-sized Mediterranean countries reflect [words missing], Malta's policy and propositions represent the common aspiration of the countries and their peoples to safeguard national independence, develop their national economies, and resist foreign interference. In addition, Malta's proposals have practical and positive significance for mobilizing and uniting the Mediterranean countries and their peoples in their fight for peace and against U.S. and Soviet hegemonism.

This year there has been new progress in the struggle the Mediterranean peoples. From 28 March to 10 April, urged by Malta, senior officials of nine nonaligned Mediterranean countries and the PLO held a meeting of experts in Valletta, the Maltese capital, according to the resolution of the summit conference of the nonaligned countries held in New Delhi in March, 1983, in order to make preparations for the conference of the foreign ministers of the nonaligned Mediterranean countries to be held in the Maltese capital in September this year. It can be seen that Malta's just propositions, already supported by many peace-loving countries, will in the future be supported by more and more peace-loving countries.

UN OFFICIAL GIVES BANQUET IN BEIJING 17 AUG

OW172022 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) -- China was thanked by the leader of a United Nations organization tonight for its efforts to protect intellectual and industrial achievements through patents, trade marks and copyright. Dr Arpad Bogsch, director-general of the UN's World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), gave a banquet in Beijing to mark the visit to China of a WIPO delegation and the success of a special course given here this week on the judicial aspects of industrial property. He said he appreciated China's work in these matters and added that WIPO wanted to co-operate further with China.

Present at the banquet was Ren Jianxin, Vice President of the Chinese Supreme People's Court and President of the China National Group of the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property.

He said that since China opened contacts with WIPO in 1973, WIPO, the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and other countries had helped China to reform its trademarking system, draw up a patent law, train specialists in patents and trademarks, and provide data. Both Bogsch and Ren expressed their conviction that the friendly relations and co-operation between the two sides would be strengthened.

LIAOWANG TO PUBLISH NORTH AMERICAN EDITION

OW201055 Beijing XINHUA in English 1042 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA) -- The weekly news magazine OUTLOOK will issue its North American edition (in Chinese) in coming September. The first issue of the new edition will carry greetings from Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and also interviews with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson on Sino-French relations, and with former U.S. President Jimmy Carter by its special correspondents.

The North American edition will be printed in New York and circulated in the United States and Canada. The magazine, founded on January 2, this year covers reports and reviews of major current events and trends in China as well as in other parts of the world under the columns of state affairs, economy, culture and world.

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CHINESE SCIENCE OPENS

OW211214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1157 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA) -- More than 150 scientists and historians are attending the third international conference on the history of Chinese science, which opened in the science hall here today. Experts from China, Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, France, India, Japan, Singapore as the United States as well as Hong Kong will present 90 papers on research into ancient Chinese mathematics, physics, astronomy, geology, biology, technology and metallurgy.

Also attending the meeting is Dr. Joseph Needham, member of the Royal Society of London, who is writing more than 20 volumes on "Science and Civilization in China". Twelve volumes have so far been published. The Chinese State Science and Technology Commission gave Dr. Needham a first-class natural science award last year, the highest governmental award given for outstanding achievements in the natural sciences.

Before the opening ceremony, Yan Jici, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and executive chairman of the Presidium of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, met the foreign scholars and praised their studies. At the opening ceremony, President Lu Jiaxi of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Vice-Chairman Zhou Gucheng, of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, gave welcoming speeches. They expressed confidence that the conference would promote the study of the history of Chinese science both at home and abroad, and would deepen the understanding and friendship between Chinese and foreign scholars. The four-day conference is sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

PRC CRITICIZES BOTH PARTIES ON TAIWAN, HONG KONG

Ambassador Protests

OW211506 Beijing XINHUA in English 1455 GMT 21 Aug 84

["China Criticizes U.S. Republican Party Platform on Taiwan, Hong Kong Issues" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, August 20 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese ambassador to the United States today strongly urged the removal of a passage on Taiwan and Hong Kong from the U.S. Republican Party draft platform. Ambassador Zhang Wenjin, in a message to the chairman of the Republic Party Platform Committee, chairman of the Republican Party Convention and the Republican National Convention in Dallas, said, "We were shocked to learn that according to the platform adopted at the full meeting of the Republican Party Platform Committee, your party pledged full U.S. support for and implementation of the provisions of the Taiwan Relations Act, showing no regard to the three China-U.S. joint communiques governing the relations between our two countries."

The U.S. Republican draft platform, adopted at a full meeting of the party's Platform Committee in Dallas, Texas on Friday, says, "We specifically reaffirm our concern for the 18 million people on Taiwan. We pledge that this concern will be constant, and we will continue to regard any attempt to alter Taiwan's status by force as a threat to regional peace." It continues, "We endorse, with enthusiasm, President Reagan's affirmation that it is the policy of the United States to support and fully implement the provisions of the Taiwan Relations Act. In addition, we fully support self-determination for the people of Hong Kong."

The Chinese ambassador pointed out in his message: "What is more, the Republican Party draft went so far as to advocate self-determination for the people of Hong Kong. All this clearly constitutes a gross violation of the principles guiding our relations and interference in China's internal affairs and has deeply hurt the national sentiments of all the Chinese people." Voicing grave concern, the Chinese ambassador strongly urged the Republican Party to remove this passage from its platform in the interests of maintaining good relations between the two countries.

XINHUA Comments

OW211957 Beijing XINHUA in English 1950 GMT 21 Aug 84

["Commentary: No Interference in China's Internal Affairs (by Chen Si)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, August 20 (XINHUA) -- The platforms of both the U.S. Republican Party and the Democratic Party on Taiwan clearly constitute a gross violation of the principles guiding Sino-U.S. relations and interference in China's internal affairs, and deeply hurt the national feelings of the whole Chinese people. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1643 GMT on 21 August carries a similar commentary by Chen Si which words the preceding phrase as follows: "brazen interference in China's internal affairs, which has hurt the national sentiments of the Chinese people and has made them angry."]

Adopted Friday by the Platform Committee of the Republican Party, the platform claims: "It is the policy of the United States to support and fully implement the provisions of the Taiwan Relations Act." And in mid-July, the Democratic Party also claimed in its platform that "we will continue to honor our commitments to the people on Taiwan, consistent with the Taiwan Relations Act."

In a message to the Republican Party Convention tonight Chinese Ambassador to the United States Zhang Wenjin strongly demanded removal of the statement from its platform, [The same XINHUA Domestic Service item words the preceding phrase as follows: ..."Zhang Wenjin, Chinese ambassador to the United States, cabled a message to the Republican Party Convention tonight strongly demanding [qiang lie yao qiu 1730 3525 6008 3061] that the Republican Party delete [shan qu 0444 0637] from its platform these fallacies..."] which damage Sino-American relations. Earlier, Zhang Zai, counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in Washington, made the same appeal to the leaders of the Democratic Party.

In the process of its development, Sino-U.S. relationship has experienced ups and downs since former U.S. President Richard Nixon's visit to China in 1972. However, it is important that during these years the governments of the two countries have signed three joint communiques, namely the Shanghai communique of 1972, the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States in January 1979 and the joint communique of August 17, 1982. The three joint communiques, which are the foundation of the development of Sino-U.S. relations, stipulate that mutual respect for territorial sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs are the basic principles guiding all aspects of Sino-U.S. relations. Only by strictly following these principles can Sino-U.S. relations develop healthily.

But "The Taiwan Relations Act" pledges continued U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and showing "grave concern" over the future of Taiwan. It regards the Chinese territory of Taiwan as a "state" in an attempt to create "two Chinas" or "one China and one Taiwan." "The Taiwan Relations Act" thus runs counter to the three joint communiques signed by the Governments of China and the United States and also to the U.S. commitment that "there is only one China and Taiwan is part of it."

While pledging "to build a solid foundation for the long term relations between the United States and the People's Republic," the Republican Party platform claims "to support and fully implement the provisions of the Taiwan Relations Act." That is self-contradictory. To doggedly implement "The Taiwan Relations Act" would mean interference in China's internal affairs in violation of the three joint communiques. Therefore, it would undermine the foundation of the development of Sino-U.S. relations and lead to their retrogression.

The three joint communiques were signed over the last 12 years respectively by Republican and Democratic presidents who have pledged to honor their commitment. However, both parties have not mentioned a single word about the communiques in their platforms. People would like to ask: Do they still recognize the three communiques? Do these communiques still count?

It is said that both U.S. political parties have a theory that the "Taiwan Relations Act" is a legislation passed by Congress and has to be implemented. It must be pointed out, however, that the "Taiwan Relations Act" is a domestic law of the United States. The relevant clauses of the United Nations Charter and Article 27 of the 1969 Vienna Convention on the law of treaties stipulate clearly that the law of one country cannot stand above the agreements with other countries and above the international law; and a nation's law will become invalid if it contradicts the agreements signed with other countries.

Therefore, the provisions of the "Taiwan Relations Act," which violate the Sino-U.S. joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations, are null and void. If the two U.S. parties or the U.S. Administration are allowed to use the domestic act as an excuse to recklessly violate the bilateral agreements with China, the international community would raise the question: how much would the past and future agreements with the United States be worth?

It is all the more preposterous for the Republican platform to declare openly that they "fully support self-determination for the people of Hong Kong." Hong Kong is China's territory and the people of Hong Kong are the Chinese people's kith and kin. As to what kind of social system will be adopted in Hong Kong after China recovers its sovereignty over that territory in 1997, this is China's internal affair and no foreign government or political party has the right to intervene. The Republican Party has no business to carp and cavil at it.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, particularly since the exchange of visits between President Ronald Reagan and Premier Zhao Ziyang, Sino-U.S. relations have made striking progress, although there were twists and turns on the way. We would like to advise gentlemen of the Republican and Democratic Parties to refrain from intervening in China's internal affairs [The same XINHUA Domestic Service item at this point adds: "...and to strictly adhere to the principles jointly manifested in the three joint communiques between China and the United States"] so that Sino-U.S. relations could continue to advance steadily and durably.

KISSINGER ON WORLD SITUATION, PRC-U.S. RELATIONS

HK220707 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 1540 GMT 21 Aug 84

["Kissinger on World Situations and Sino-U.S. Relations" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Aug (XINHUA) -- The LIAOWANG issue published yesterday carries an exclusive interview with former U.S. Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger in New York by Peng Di and Qian Xing, special correspondents of the magazine and XINHUA Washington correspondents. The two correspondents were granted the interview before returning home at the expiration of their terms of office.

Kissinger expressed his guarded optimism about the current world situation, including the development of Sino-U.S. relations. He "strongly disapproved of some people's argument that the development of Sino-U.S. relations will chiefly benefit China."

Kissinger held that, compared with the early 1980's, the fundamental issues in current international politics have not changed much. He held that the world is confronted with two major problems: First, "safeguarding justifiable peace"; and second, "in industry the more advanced countries should aid development of countries still in the modernization process in order to increase similarities in the world and reduce the gap between very rich and very poor countries."

With regard to the Middle East situation, Kissinger said he hopes that the talks on peaceful solutions to the issues in this region will make some headway. He added: "The Middle East is still a very dangerous region. I believe the United States will surely adopt a more positive policy in order to help reconcile all parties concerned."

With regard to the Central American issue, Kissinger was in favor of a constructive solution. He said: "There are two problems in Central America, one of them being whether the region's countries can break away from U.S. interference and develop. The answer is yes. However, if the scope of the current Soviet and Cuban political and military influence continues to grow, it will pose a problem for the United States."

When discussing Sino-U.S. relations Kissinger said: "I think the relationship between the two parties is basically good because it reflects the state interests of both countries." He added: At present "both parties see not only their common interests, but also the existence of some current problems which are difficult to solve. Therefore, they must solve these problems."

With regard to the Taiwan issue, Dr Kissinger persistently held that it should be solved by the Chinese themselves. He emphatically said: "This point has been written in the Shanghai communique and I still believe in it."

He added: "The United States should do something for China in its modernization program. I think this will represent an important contribution to peace in that region and to the stability of the world."

Kissinger hopes that the peoples of both the United States and China will carry on more extensive dialogue.

When discussing the view of some people in the United States that Sino-U.S. relations are a "single track" chiefly beneficial to China, Kissinger said: "This is pure nonsense." He added: "As a country which has such a vast territory, which is so important, which has such a long history, and which exerts such a great influence, China constitutes a decisive factor in international affairs. A major issue in China today is achievement of its modernization program. I think this will also conform to the interests of the United States. This is not a favor to China but is what the United States should do. We do it for our own sake. Likewise, in developing cooperation with us, China does not bestow a favor on us. I am in favor of this viewpoint: both countries should not regard the other party as a trump card in their own hands. When we initiated our relations with China, we fully understood that both parties would derive benefit from this. This situation has not changed. Therefore, I strongly disapprove of the argument of some people that the development of Sino-U.S. relations will chiefly benefit China. At the current stage, the benefit China derives from Sino-U.S. relations conforms to our own interests too."

In conclusion, Kissinger said: "I hold a deep affection for China." He hopes he will be able to pay another visit to China next autumn.

U.S. BUSINESSMEN CRITICIZE TEXTILE IMPORT RULE

OW212006 Beijing XINHUA in English 1959 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] New York, August 21 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. new textile import rule, which will go into effect on September 7, has been criticized by American businessmen as "a catastrophe for the retail industry and American consumers."

A press release issued recently by the American Association of Exporters and Importers said the new rule, issued on August 3 by the U.S. Customs Service, was aimed to prevent fraud and evasion of textile quotas established by bilateral trade by applying the country-of-origin designation to the country where the fabrics are made.

Sim Gluckson, chairman of the association's textile and apparel group, said that the new "country-of-origin rule" is "a blatant new trade barrier" and an action of "abrupt about-face" from 77 years of international business practice backed by judicial decision, regulation and administrative interpretation. He said: It's a very bad regulation that will be extremely disruptive to the fall and winter retail season because textiles and apparel are bought six to nine months in advance. "Contracts have been signed, letters of credit have gone out, dates of shipment have been arranged, and now this. It has thrown the whole industry into confusion," he added.

It was reported that the regulation would strand 500 million dollars worth of foreign-made textiles and apparel that American companies had already ordered. Critics said that the regulation would cause substantial financial difficulties for retailers and other businesses, as well as apparel shortages and price increases of up to 20 percent for consumers. According to a NEW YORK TIMES report, at least 20 senators and representatives have complained in a letter to President Ronald Reagan that the regulation "would suddenly make illegal widespread methods of textile and apparel production which are absolutely legal under present U.S. law and which have been legal for many decades." The new rule has evoked protests from not only textile exporting countries but also domestic opponents including retail industry groups, textile importers and agricultural interests.

SHULTZ ON NICARAGUAN ELECTION, TALKS WITH USSR

OW212046 Beijing XINHUA in English 2040 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Washington, August 21 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said in Chicago yesterday evening that the election preparations in Nicaragua "look more and more like sham elections on the Soviet model." It was the first high-level administration verdict on Nicaragua's election rules since the deadlines for candidates to file their applications there passed two weeks ago.

Speaking at a gathering of Veterans of Foreign Wars, Shultz attacked the Nicaraguan Government and praised "the dedication of the Nicaraguan freedom fighters" who are seeking to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government. Shultz declared that Nicaragua's "push toward militarism and totalitarianism" is what the problem is in Central America. He called the internal opposition parties "the true Sandinistas."

The United States has repeatedly demanded that Nicaragua hold elections guaranteeing uncensored media access and universal participation, while Nicaragua maintains that the U.S. backed rebel attacks make such conditions impossible and the leading opposition coalition has refused to take part in the November 4 election.

Shultz also said that the United States should continue to negotiate with patience and without illusions with the Soviet Union despite "periodic disappointments and setbacks." He said, "Negotiations with the Soviet Union are not a panacea. Yet we know that equitable and verifiable agreements can make a significant contribution to stability in the nuclear age, or to the resolution of conflicts that might otherwise escalate and threaten to overwhelm us." The United States, he said, must be strong and ready to negotiate at the same time.

I. 22 Aug 84

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOVIET UNION

C 1

SOVIET MEDIA DENOUNCE REPUBLICAN PARTY PLATFORM

OW211726 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow, August 21 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet media has strongly denounced the election platform of President Ronald Reagan's Republican Party. The official Soviet news agency TASS said in a commentary today the platform had indicated that Washington "will continue to depend on its strength in its foreign relations in an attempt to intensify the confrontation with the Soviet Union and to order people about in the world affairs."

PRAVDA said in a commentary today the platform "reflects ideologies and policies of the ultra-rightist wing of the Republican Party. It has established a U.S. confrontation policy towards the Soviet Union and the policy of continuing to rely on its force in all international affairs, with a view to further intensifying the arms race, including space weapons, and stepping up U.S. interference in all parts of the world."

IZVESTIYA in a commentary yesterday described the foreign policy section of the platform as "a collection of hegemonism and international terrorism." IZVESTIYA maintained that the Republican National Convention in Dallas is only a farce for Reagan to be nominated as new presidential candidate.

BEIJING ON GROWING IMPORTANCE OF ASIA, PACIFIC

OWI70233 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Current events talk by (Zhang Huatang): "Growing Importance of Asian-Pacific Region"]

[Text] Since the beginning of the 1980's, people in the economic, political, and academic circles of many countries have been talking about the growing importance of the Asian-Pacific region. People are saying that this region has become the new center of the world, that the 21st century is the century of the Pacific, that the role of the Mediterranean Sea has become a thing of the past, that the future lies in the Pacific region, although the countries of the Atlantic Ocean will continue to play an important role, and so on and so forth.

Why all the talk about the Asian-Pacific region? This region has attracted worldwide attention primarily because economically it has developed rapidly in the last 2 decades. According to the 1983 annual report published by the Asian Development Bank, while the West was hit by economic stagnation and crisis during the last decade, Asia was able to maintain steady economic growth. From 1973 to 1981 the actual average annual economic growth of the developing countries and regions in Asia reached 6.5 percent, much higher than that of the rest of the world. While the actual economic growth of these countries and regions reached 5.6 percent in 1983, members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development had growth of only 1.6 percent. According to a survey conducted by an FRG economic research institute last spring among 500 economists throughout the world, of the 50 countries and regions surveyed, the economic development of 12 countries and regions was most remarkable, and half of these 12 countries and regions were in Asia.

It was pointed out at the 17th FAO Asian-Pacific Regional Conference held in April and May this year that, during the 1971-1980 decade, the food output of Asian countries increased by an average of 3.5 percent; however, during this decade, the food output of most Asian countries increased by 25 percent or more. In 1983, when world food output registered its sharpest drop in the 38 years since the war, food output of the Asian-Pacific region still steadily increased, growing by 9 percent and reaching 700 million metric tons. In Southeast Asia the economic development of the ASEAN member countries, namely Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand, was most noticeable. In the 1960's the annual economic growth of these countries was 5.1 percent. In the 1970's their growth was 7.8 percent, exceeding the annual average economic growth of the West by more than 100 percent.

Despite China's twists and turns over the past 35 years since its founding, the economic development of our country, the largest developing country in the Asian-Pacific region, is still significant as a whole. Especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee held in 1978 -- which adopted the general policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating, and improving the national economy -- the nation's economic situation has been getting better and better. During the 1979-82 period when the world was beset with economic crisis, China was unanimously acclaimed by economists of many countries for its ability to maintain economic prosperity. In 1982 the value of the nation's total industrial output was 7.7 percent higher than in 1981. During the 1979-1982 period the annual growth of the value of China's total agricultural output was 7 percent, exceeding the average annual growth of 20 years ago by more than 100 percent.

The postwar development of Japan, a major industrial power, is most significant. Japan today is the second largest industrial power of the West, next only to the United States. Japan's GNP today represents over 10 percent of that of the world, as compared with only 2 percent in 1955.

Oceanic countries such as Australia and New Zealand, as well as the Pacific littoral states of Latin America, have also made significant headway in their economic development.

The relatively rapid economic growth of the Asian-Pacific region lies primarily in certain favorable conditions. For example, this region has abundant human resources; its population of more than 2 billion, which represents half of that of the world, is hard working, brave, highly intelligent, good at learning, and bold in bringing forth new ideas. Moreover, this region covers a vast area, occupying approximately 35.3 percent of the earth's surface and 49.7 percent of the world's water surface. As it is a natural treasure house with abundant resources, this region has the potential for all types of economic development and has the raw and semifinished materials for all types of industrial undertakings. Since the 1980's a new technological revolution has been developing vigorously in all countries, and this revolution will certainly give impetus to significant developments and breakthroughs in this region's economic, social, and other spheres.

The development of the Asian-Pacific region has attracted growing attention from the developed countries in Europe and the United States. The Western European countries regard it as a challenge to their economy. The United States, which maintains close relations with the Asian-Pacific region, has paid keen attention to its position and possible future effects. U.S. President Reagan unequivocally reiterated recently that the United States is a Pacific country whose future, to a great extent, lies in the Pacific Ocean.

Why does the United States attach such great importance to the economic development of the Asian-Pacific region? Primarily, it is because the region is the United States' largest trading partner. In recent years the volume of American trade with the region has surpassed its trade with Western Europe. Second, the economic development of Japan and the other Asian countries has prompted the United States to pay closer attention to competition and coordination with the Asian and Pacific countries. Third, as China's position and role have become increasingly important, the state of Sino-American relations has a vital bearing on the peace and stability of the Asian-Pacific region, as well as the world. Fourth, the center of American economic activity has shifted from the Eastern Atlantic coastal region to the Western Pacific coastal region in recent years. Newly emerging industries, including electronics and aeronautics, are mainly concentrated in the three Pacific coastal states. Fifth, proceeding from the rivalry for global hegemony, in light of the Soviet Union's southward strategy and intensified military deployment in Asia and the Pacific, the United States will certainly attach greater importance to its influence in the Asian-Pacific region.

The economic development of the Asian-Pacific region will certainly restructure international economic relations. At the same time, along with the growing importance of the role of the Asian-Pacific region, the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union in the region may intensify.

PRC, UK END 21ST ROUND OF HONG KONG TALKS

OW220716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA) -- The 21st round of the second phase of the Sino-British talks on the Hong Kong question ended here at noon today, a Chinese foreign ministry spokesman announced at a weekly news briefing here. A press statement issued by both sides said: "The Chinese and British sides continued their useful and constructive talks on the Hong Kong question on 21 and 22 August in Beijing. It was agreed that the 22nd round of talks would take place on 5 and 6 September in Beijing.

ZHANG DISCUSSES TRADE WITH EUROPEAN LIBERALS

OW211932 Beijing XINHUA in English 1545 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA) -- China hopes to expand cooperation with friendly European nations, increase their proportion in its foreign trade, and develop its economic cooperation with them further. This remark was made by State Councillor Zhang Jingfu at a meeting here tonight with a delegation from the European liberals and democrats led by its President, Willy de Clerq, Belgian vice-prime minister and minister of finance. He urged the combination of technology transfer and expansion of trade. If the consultative group cooperation committee eliminates its unreasonable restrictions on Chinese products, the prospects for China's cooperation with the European nations will become still broader, he said.

Zhang gave a dinner for the delegation after the meeting. Han Nianlong, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, was also present. The delegation, comprising liberals and democrats from Belgium, Federal Germany, Denmark, Britain, Italy and the Netherlands, arrived here on August 18 as guests of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

PRC, FRG TO SET UP MANAGEMENT TRAINING CENTER

OW210846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Shanghai, August 21 (XINHUA) -- Academics and business people from China and the Federal Republic of Germany are meeting here to finalize details on setting up a management training center in Shanghai. The center is scheduled to open in 1985. An agreement on its establishment was reached by the two governments last year.

The opening ceremony of the meeting yesterday was attended by Shanghai Vice-Mayor Zhu Zongbao and Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to China Guenther Schoedel. The meeting will close on August 24.

CEAUSESCU AWARDS DENG MEDAL OF HIGHEST HONOR

OW212042 Beijing XINHUA in English 2020 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, August 21 (XINHUA) — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu in a decree published here today presented a "Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania" medal, first class, to Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, on his 80th birthday.

In the decree, Ceausescu highly praised Deng Xiaoping, who is also the chairman of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China, for his outstanding contributions to greater cooperation between the Communist Parties of Romania and China, stronger friendship between the Romanian and Chinese peoples, and to the cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation.

The five-star gold medal is the highest honor conferred on Romanian citizens or citizens of foreign countries who have distinguished themselves in a given field. On June 22, Ceausescu decided to confer the same medal on Chinese President Li Xiannian.

According to the Romanian news agency AGERPRES today, President Ceausescu has sent a message to Deng Xiaoping, congratulating him on his 80th birthday.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON LI'S ROMANIAN VISITVisits Anniversary Exhibit

OW211304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, August 21 (XINHUA) — Chinese President Li Xiannian this morning highly praised the brilliant achievements in the economic construction gained by the Romanian people under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, the Romanian Government and President Nicolae Ceausescu during the past 40 years.

The Chinese president made the praise while visiting Romania's economic and social development exhibition which was officially opened here yesterday to mark the 40th anniversary of the victorious antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation.

President Li is leading a Chinese party and government delegation to attend Romanian National Day celebrations. He stressed that "these achievements have demonstrated the success of the policies of independence and self-reliance in Romania's socialist construction. It shows that the Romanian people cherish high aspirations," he added.

Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Ion Avram accompanied President Li on the visit. The Chinese leader went round some main sections of the exhibition. He enquired in detail about the development in machine-building, steel, petroleum, shipbuilding, and aeronautical industries. When Li asked about how many cars Romania can produce every year, Avram told him that 200,000 cars could be produced this year. "We have good cooperation with China in the auto-making industry," Avram said.

At the end of his one-and-a-half-hour tour, President Li wished the Romanian people still greater successes and expressed the hope that economic and technical cooperation between China and Romania will be further strengthened.

I. 22 Aug 84

H 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
EASTERN EUROPE

Meets Mozambique's President

OW211900 Beijing XINHUA -- English 1832 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, August 21 (XINHUA) -- The visiting Chinese President Li Xiannian met and had a friendly conversation with Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel here this afternoon. Both Li Xiannian and Samora Moises Machel are in Romania to attend the Romanian National Day celebrations.

Today's meeting is their second in less than two months. Samora visited China last month at President Li's invitation.

During the meeting, the two leaders expressed their satisfaction with the results of President Samora's China visit. Samora said that his meetings and discussions with the Chinese leaders left him a deep impression.

Meets Sudan's Numayri

OW220948 Beijing XINHUA in English 0933 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian met Sudanese President Ja'faf Muhammad Numayri here this morning. Both of them are here attending Romania's National Day celebrations.

In a friendly atmosphere, the two leaders had a conversation on international issues of common interest. Present on the occasion were Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Also present was Hashim' Uthman, Sudanese minister of external affairs.

BEIJING ACTIVITIES MARK ROMANIAN NATIONAL DAY

OW211216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA) -- Activities were held here today marking the 40th anniversary of the Romanian revolution.

A book exhibition, jointly sponsored by the China National Publications Import and Export Corporation and Romanian Publishing Center, opened this morning with 1,510 titles of books displayed. Issued by 23 Romanian publishing houses in recent years, they range from works by President Nicolae Ceausescu to books on political science, economy, philosophy, literature, sports, tourism, natural sciences, technology as well as Chinese literary classics.

Luo Jun, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Exchange With Foreign Countries under the Ministry of Culture, and Angelo Miculescu, Romanian ambassador to China, cut the ribbon for the exhibition. The Romanian feature film "Yellow Rose" was premiered this afternoon at the Capital Theater.

Present on the occasion were Ding Qiao, vice-minister of culture, Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Ambassador Miculescu.

LI PENG ACCEPTS INVITATION TO HUNGARY

OW220800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng has accepted an invitation to visit Hungary, announced a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman at the weekly news briefing here today.

The invitation was extended by visiting Hungarian Vice-President of the Council of Ministers Jozsef Marjai at his second round of talks with Li Peng this morning, the spokesman said. The talks lasted three and half hours. Their first session yesterday lasted three hours. The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere, according to the spokesman.

The spokesman said that the main program of Marjai's visit was to hold talks with Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng on development of Sino-Hungarian relations, bilateral economic and trade relations in particular. During the talks the two sides expressed satisfaction with the constant growth of the two countries' economic, technical, trade and scientific relations.

The present volume of trade between the two countries set a record for the recent years, and cooperative production yielded initial results. Recently, the two countries signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation and a protocol on establishing a committee for economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation. The two leaders briefed each other on the progress of socialist construction in their respective countries. They also exchanged views on international issues of mutual concern. They agreed to work for continued development of bilateral relations in various fields, the spokesman said.

The spokesman announced that during Marjai's visit a new session of the Sino-Hungarian commission on scientific and technological cooperation was held in Beijing.

WU XUEQIAN HOSTS BANQUET FOR MALIAN DELEGATION

OW211730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA) -- Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, hosted a banquet here this evening at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse in honor of a government delegation from the Republic of Mali. The delegation headed by Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Alioune Blondin Beye arrived in Beijing this morning at the invitation of Wu Xueqian.

At the banquet, Foreign Minister Wu said the Malian Government adheres to a policy of nonalignment and good neighbourliness, defends the unity of Africa, supports the national liberation movement in the southern Africa, opposes outside interference in the African affairs and stands for South-South cooperation and the establishment of a new international economic order.

Owing to the prolonged colonial domination and plunder and the present unjust and unequal international economic relations, the African and other Third World countries face many difficulties in their economic construction, Wu said. To change such irrational situation Wu said, it has become an urgent demand of the Third World countries to establish a new international economic order, and the Chinese Government firmly supports this just demand. It is of great significance to conduct South-South cooperation while the South-North dialogue is in a dilemma, he added.

Wu also spoke highly of the gratifying successes scored by the Malian people in developing economy and building their own country under the leadership of President Moussa Traore. He hoped to further consolidate and develop the economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. On the effective bilateral cooperation, Beye said that the four principles of equality, mutual benefit, effectiveness, varied forms and common progress proposed by China conformed to the present world reality and the new demand. Beye said that the cooperation in varied forms is full of vitality and has broad prospects. Both Mali and China are following the same principles and seeking the common political aim, he said, noting that the two countries are aware of the necessity of having their foreign policies established on the basis of respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries, non-interference of other countries' internal affairs, peaceful coexistence and equality for all the people of the world. The developing countries should strengthen cooperation among themselves so as to create conditions for the establishment of a new international economic order, Beye said.

UGANDA'S VICE PRESIDENT MUWANGA CONTINUES VISIT

Talks With Li Peng

OW180906 Beijing XINHUA in English 0839 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng today exchanged views with visiting Ugandan Vice-President Paulo Muwanga on further development of friendly relations and economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The two leaders explored possibilities of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and in the utilization of biogas during their talks in the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

Sources said both Li Peng and Muwanga briefed each other on the recent development of their national economies. Li Peng said: "We are very pleased to note that the Ugandan people have scored great achievements in the political and economic fields in carrying out the policies of national reconciliation and of revitalizing the national economy under the leadership of President Obote."

Muwanga said China had always stood on the side of the Ugandan people when Uganda was in an extremely difficult period. Uganda would continue to strengthen its close cooperation with China, he added.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Tan Jingqiao, assistant to the chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

On the Ugandan side were Edward Rurangaranga, minister of state in the prime minister's office, and George Paliel Ufuyuru, ambassador to China.

This morning Vice-President Muwanga placed a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes.

Entertained in Beijing

OW191548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Ugandan Vice-President Paulo Muwanga and his party were entertained here this evening with a performance of acrobatics presented by the China acrobatic troupe. The performance, which includes such acrobatic items as lion dance, feet tricks, magic and martial arts, received warm applause from the Ugandan guests. The cultural evening was sponsored by the Chinese Ministry of Culture and held in the Great Hall of the People. The Ugandan vice-president and his party were accompanied by Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Wen Yezhan and Vice-Minister of Culture Lu Zhixian.

Meets Zhang Aiping

OW201226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Aiping, Chinese state councillor and minister of national defense, met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with Vice-President and Defense Minister Paulo Muwanga of Uganda. During the meeting, they exchanged views on army building and on the strengthening of cooperation between the two Armies. Present at the meeting were Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Tan Jingqiao, assistant to the chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

This morning Vice-President Muwanga and his party visited Liiuminying Village of the Changziying Township in Daxing County on Beijing's southeastern outskirts, where they inquired of local peasants about how they utilize biogas for cooking and lighting.

Hosts Banquet; Ulanhu Attends

OW201516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA) -- Ugandan Vice-President Paulo Muwanga gave a return dinner at the Ugandan Embassy here this evening. Ulanhu, vice-president of the People's Republic of China, was among the guests.

In his speech Muwanga described the four days he and his party spent in Beijing as "most fruitful and memorable." He said: "During the visit our two sides held extensive discussions, and understanding on general and specific areas of cooperation between our two countries have been reached. We are satisfied with the outcome of the talks, which we have no doubt have laid a foundation for greater and more diversified forms of cooperation between us."

He said that opportunity was given to him and his party to see for themselves the tremendous achievements that have been made by the Chinese people through their diligent work to improve their economic and social conditions. "These achievements have been made possible by the correct policies you have adopted in giving incentives through the responsibility system and the opening of China to the outside world while maintaining self-reliance as the basic policy of development efforts," he added. Muwanga said they regard China's achievements as an encouragement to the Third-World countries in their endeavours to develop their respective countries.

Ulanhu said Vice-President Muwanga had cordial and friendly meetings and sincere talks with Chinese leaders during the past few days. "During these meetings and talks," he said, "we briefed each other on the situation in our respective countries and thus increased our mutual understanding. Our discussions on ways to further develop the Sino-Ugandan friendly relations and cooperation and on international issues of mutual concern have been most useful and achieved positive results."

Muwanga's visit, though short, is a complete success and has given a fresh impetus to the Sino-Ugandan friendly relations, he added.

Ulanhu said to enhance cooperation between China and Uganda in international affairs and economic construction is very important to their national development in peace. "I am confident that with the steady growth of the economy in our two countries, our cooperation in the economic, technological and other fields will further develop extensively and intensively," he stressed.

Sums Up Visit

OW210725 Beijing XINHUA in English 0646 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA) -- Ugandan Vice-President Paulo Muwanga and his party wound up their official friendly visit to China this morning. Chinese Vice-President Ulanhu said Muwanga's visit had helped promote the growth of friendly relations and cooperation between China and Uganda. He said that he hoped for more contacts between the two countries to further aid their existing ties.

Muwanga described his talks with Chinese leaders as "fruitful." "We are very satisfied with the visit. We are confident of the development of Uganda-China relations," he said.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA'S PRESIDENT OBIANG VISITS

Tours Guangzhou

OW171949 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Guangzhou, August 17 (XINHUA) -- Equatorial Guinean President Teodoro Obiang and his party were shown round an aquatic products processing factory here today. They were accompanied by Governor of Guangdong Province Liang Lingguang and Minister of Communications Qian Yongchang.

The factory is able to process 12,000 tons of fish per year, and its output value last year amounted to eight million yuan.

Later, the Equatorial Guinean president and his party enjoyed a sightseeing cruise on the Peral River. On the boat, he met medical workers from Guangdong who had worked in Equatorial Guinea and had won awards there for their work. President Obiang told XINHUA reporters that Equatorial Guinean people had a special regard for the people of Guangdong Province, who had sent medical teams to his country. He praised the Chinese doctors as heroes in curing infectious diseases and saving the lives. He hoped the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries continued to develop. Earlier, the Equatorial Guinean guests visited the Guangzhou Children's Palace where they were welcomed by several hundred youngsters. President Obiang saw the children's works in calligraphy, painting, model making and artistic performances.

Visits Nanjing

OW182130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1457 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Nanjing, August 18 (XINHUA) -- Equatorial Guinean President Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo and his party today visited the Nanjing Bridge over the Changjiang River (Yangtze) and made a cruise on the river after their arrival in Nanjing, capital of Jiangsu Province, from Guangzhou. The Equatorial Guinean guests were accompanied on the visit by Minister of Communications Qian Yongchang, Governor of Jiangsu Province Gu Xiulian and Vice Mayor of Nanjing Ma Zhaohong.

In an interview with XINHUA on the boat, President Obiang said that he admired the Chinese people who designed and built the bridge themselves. If the Great Wall was a wonder created in the ancient time, the Nanjing Bridge is a symbol of the wisdom of the Chinese people in the modern time, he said.

This evening, Jiangsu Provincial People's Government hosted a banquet in honor of President Obiang and other Equatorial Guinean guests. President Obiang and his party were seen off at the airport by Governor of Guangdong Province Liang Lingguang and Deputy Governor Yang Li when they left Guangzhou this morning.

Visits Shanghai

OW191514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1450 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] Shanghai, August 19 (XINHUA) -- Equatorial Guinean President Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, Mrs Obiang and their party arrived here from Nanjing this afternoon, in the company of Chinese Minister of Communications Qian Youngchang and Mrs Qian. They were met at the airport by Deputy Mayor of Shanghai Yuan Chongwu, on behalf of Mayor Wang Daohan.

The municipal government gave a banquet for the president and his party this evening. Both President Obiang and Deputy Mayor Yuan spoke for continued growth of bilateral friendly relations and cooperation.

In the morning, the president and his party, accompanied by Governor of Jiangsu Province Gu Xiulian, went to the Jiangning Township, 25 kilometers southeast of Nanjing. They visited a shop, a plastics factory, a knitwear factory and several peasants' homes there.

Sees Shanghai Factories

OW201854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Shanghai, August 20 (XINHUA) -- Equatorial Guinean President Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo said here today that he hoped the trade between his country and China would continue to develop. Obiang said this when he visited the Shanghai children's food factory, one of the nine food factories in the city which can now produce more than 60 varieties of snacks such as chocolate, sweets and cakes. In addition to local sales, it also exports its products to over 20 countries. After touring the factory, President Obiang said that he was very glad to see that cocoa beans from Equatorial Guinea were being used in the factory's products. He expressed the hope that more of China's food factories would use raw materials from his country.

When Obiang and his party also visited the Shanghai furniture factory, and praised the fine furniture it made. Obiang and his party were accompanied by Qian Yongchang, chairman of the Chinese Government reception committee and minister of communications, and Yang Kai, advisor to the Shanghai Municipal People's Government.

Leaves for DPRK

OW210328 Beijing XINHUA in English 0246 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Shanghai, August 21 (XINHUA) -- Equatorial Guinean President Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, Mrs Obiang and their party wound up their official friendly visit to China and left here for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by air this morning. They were seen off at the airport by Chinese Minister of Communications Qian Yongchang and Mrs Qian, Deputy Mayor of Shanghai Ruan Chongwu, and Chinese Ambassador to Equatorial Guinea Liu Fangpu.

Upon his departure, President Obiang said that he was deeply impressed by the beautiful country of China. "I will convey to my people the friendly sentiments of the Chinese people for the Equatorial Guinean people. At present, the relations based on equality and mutual benefit between our two countries have made sound progress. I hope that our economic exchanges and cooperation will continue to grow."

SOUTH AFRICAN 'REFORMS' DENOUNCED AT UN

OW170308 Beijing XINHUA in English 0255 GMT 17 Aug 84

["China Denounces South Africa's 'Constitutional Reforms'" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, August 16 (XINHUA) -- China today blamed South Africa's "constitutional reforms" for perpetuating the system of apartheid and completely depriving the black majority of all political rights.

Addressing an urgent meeting of the U.N. Security Council, Chinese permanent representative Ling Qing said that the so-called "reforms" in fact leave the power of major decision-making in the firm grip of the whites. "The coloreds and the people of Asian origin can only serve as subordinates and foils."

These "reforms," he went on, clearly provide that the whole series of laws which protect apartheid will remain in force. These laws have driven a considerable section of the over 20 million black people in South Africa into a few bantustans and they have completely lost their rights as citizens of South Africa. He said that such a move by the South African authorities is by no means a "positive measure," but rather a public relations trick aimed at providing apartheid with a legal cloak while the system is perpetuated. Ling Qing urged the Security Council to "take all necessary measures to mobilize the international community to support the struggle of the oppressed people in South Africa against apartheid and for racial equality."

PLA OFFICE OUTLINES PARTY RECTIFICATION IN ARMY

HK220901 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Aug 84 pp 1, 4

[Article by All-Army Party Rectification Office: "Party Rectification Within the Army Must Adhere to High Standards and High Quality -- on Results of Study of Documents in Units Undergoing the First Phase of Party Rectification Within the Entire Army" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Note by Commission of the CPC Central Committee for Guiding Party Rectification: The Army is taking the lead in party rectification and has scored great successes. Until now, they have generally done painstaking and solid work in various links of party rectification, and have gained a number of specific experiences. Facts have proved that these experiences are useful to the Army and are valuable reference material for local units. We hope that CPC committees and leading party groups of various localities, departments, and units will conscientiously study and use these experiences for reference in light of their own practical conditions. [end note]

I

CPC committees and organizations from 22 units under the General Staff Headquarters, General Political Department, General Logistics Department, Science and Technology Commission for National Defense, Academy of Military Sciences, PLA Navy, PLA Air Force, PLA 2d Artillery, various major military area commands, and various military, political, and logistics institutes have been undergoing the first phase of party rectification within the entire Army. Doing well in party rectification in these high-level leading organs will play a decisive role in accomplishing the task of party rectification in the entire Army, and in creating a new situation in Army work.

Party rectification work in the entire Army is carried out in accordance with the decision on party rectification made by the CPC Central Committee, and under the guidance of the Secretariat of the Central Committee and the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification. It is directly grasped by the Military Commission.

In order to keep abreast of development of the situation and promptly solve problems, the Military Commission Standing Committee on eight occasions listened to reports presented by the All-Army Party Rectification Office. On three occasions, Comrade Shangkun presided over party rectification work meetings attended by main leading comrades of the entire Army and of some units. He has provided specific guidance for resolving the main problems arising in party rectification.

At the stage of studying documents, the Military Commission persisted in the work style of proceeding from reality so as to promptly sum up and popularize good experiences gained by various units through the practice of party rectification. It has implemented the decision and instructions issued by the CPC Central Committee on party rectification. While issuing guidance for party rectification work, the Military Commission has stressed the following points:

1. Party rectification within the Army must adhere to high standards and high quality. Through party rectification, the Army must further keep closely in line with the CPC Central Committee ideologically and politically, and further purify its organizations. Through party rectification, we must consolidate and strengthen the absolute leadership of the party over the Army, so that the barrel of the gun rests firmly in the hands of those people who are reliable.

2. To ensure that party rectification is not reduced to mere formality, we should, first of all, ensure that people study documents conscientiously and profoundly. We must spend time and exert great efforts to study documents, and attach importance to quality and results. We should truly grasp the essence of the documents, dispel misgivings, and adopt a correct attitude toward party rectification. We should precisely identify the main problems that should be solved by CPC committee and party organizations. We should grasp well the weapons of criticism and self-criticism. Those units not yet having attained the three standards and five requirements worked out by the central authorities are not allowed to enter the stage of comparison and examination.

3. In view of the deep influence of "leftist" mistakes, the existence of factionalism in the Army, and the failure of some comrades to truly understand the mistakes of the "three supports and two militaries," we should explicitly point out that the "Great Cultural Revolution" should be thoroughly negated, and that our thinking should be unified on the basis of the "Resolution" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

4. The activities of heart-to-heart talks should be extensively carried out within party committees, among those in both the higher and the lower positions of responsibility, and among comrades. In so doing, we will promote mutual understanding, clear up misunderstandings, promote amicable relations, and create a vivid and lively political atmosphere of mutual trust and speaking without any inhibitions. We should resolutely avoid past "leftist" mistakes, and make efforts to restore and carry forward the fine tradition of inner-party political life.

5. We should resolve problems occurring in leading bodies. We should stick to the principle of "three stresses." We should make examination, with stress on examination made by the collectives. On such a basis, we will do the work of individual examination well. We should solve problems, with stress on the present problems. We should avoid endless quibbling over historical issues. We should resolve the problems of leading bodies, with stress on the problems of the new leading bodies. With regard to the problems of the old leading bodies, our emphasis must be placed on summing up experience and drawing lessons. Our purpose in doing so is to create a new situation in the work of the Army.

Judging from the results obtained in practice, the above-mentioned views of the Military Commission are correct. They have vigorously and profoundly promoted party rectification work.

II

During party rectification in this phase, we have mainly grasped the work in the following aspects:

1. WE HAVE CONSCIENTIOUSLY AND SYSTEMATICALLY STUDIED PARTY RECTIFICATION DOCUMENTS, ADOPTED THE CORRECT ATTITUDE TOWARD PARTY RECTIFICATION, AND THEORETICALLY DEEPENED OUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE LINE, GUIDING PRINCIPLES, AND POLICIES OF THE PARTY.

Various units have firmly grasped the work of studying party rectification documents. Those comrades who took part in the study drive read and discussed the documents. They took notes, wrote articles, conscientiously pondered problems, and summed up experiences in light of their practical conditions and the reality in their units. All the participants said that such activities, involving so many senior cadres, of systematically and profoundly studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the party's line, guiding principles, and policies, and the speeches made by central leading comrades had rarely been carried out in recent years.

During the study drive, the first matter that should be handled is that we should use the central decision on party rectification to unify people's understanding so that they will adopt a correct attitude toward party rectification. Through study, people have adopted a basically correct attitude toward party rectification. Most comrades who made mistakes of one kind or another have understood the policies and dispelled their misgivings. They are willing to examine their mistakes, sum up experience, and draw a lesson from their own mistakes. Those comrades who formerly intended to "give vent to their anger" have realized that they should not be carried away by personal feelings in party rectification. Although they were attacked in the past, they are still influenced by the "leftist" ideology. They should conscientiously eliminate such influence. Those comrades who had formerly thought that nothing was wrong with them have realized that they have a long way to go after measuring themselves by the standards of communists. They have understood that rectification of the entire party and individuals is needed. Some veteran comrades consider themselves "most fortunate," because they can take part in party rectification. They say that they cannot meet Marx with so many mistakes. For many comrades, this is the first opportunity to participate in party rectification. They firmly believe that party rectification will greatly influence their whole lives. They are determined to conscientiously receive education, raise their political consciousness, and strive to become qualified communist party members.

The study drive is characterized by integrating the study of party rectification documents with practice. Through study, people have ideologically and theoretically deepened their understanding of the line, guiding principles, and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Through systematic study, they emancipate their minds, eliminate the "leftist" influence, and further understand that the line, guiding principles, and policies adopted by the CPC Central Committee are aimed at building Chinese-type socialism. They are in accord with our national conditions and are thus completely correct. They are completely convinced by the line, guiding principles, and policies.

During this period of study, in the light of the reality in each unit and centered on the general task and goal of the party and the general requirements for the regularization of the revolutionary Army, the various units have straightened out their guiding thoughts concerning their vocational work, solicited opinions from all the masses of people, carried out discussion from the top downward and then from bottom up several times and thus accurately found the major problems that each of the units should solve. For example, the CPC Committee of the General Staff Headquarters conducted repeated discussion and study and then presented the idea that in order to develop modern and regular revolutionary Armed Forces with distinctive Chinese characteristics, we must continue to emancipate our minds and eliminate the influence of "leftism," proceed from the reality in our country and Armed Forces, and carry out reforms related to all things that do not suit the needs of wars in the future and the idea that in order to achieve the above-mentioned aim, we should first make a relatively vigorous breakthrough in the reforms in our system and organizational structure. By doing so, we will prepare well for comparison and investigation and lay a relatively sound ideological foundation for creating a new situation in our Armed Forces' development.

2. WE SHOULD CARRY OUT WIDESPREAD ACTIVITIES OF CONDUCTING HEART-TO-HEART TALKS, CONDUCT CRITICISM AND SELF-CRITICISM, CREATE AN ATMOSPHERE OF DEMOCRACY AND UNITY AND RESTORE THE FINE TRADITION OF INNER-PARTY POLITICAL LIFE.

2. WE SHOULD CARRY OUT WIDESPREAD ACTIVITIES OF CONDUCTING HEART-TO-HEART TALKS, CONDUCT CRITICISM AND SELF-CRITICISM, CREATE AN ATMOSPHERE OF DEMOCRACY AND UNITY AND RESTORE THE FINE TRADITION OF INNER-PARTY POLITICAL LIFE.

As we have not completely eliminated the negative results caused by the 10 years of civil disorders, at the beginning of the party rectification a fairly large number of the comrades were not willing to speak the truth. They were overcautious and on their guard against one another. They had many problems to solve, but were not willing to bring the problems out into the open and dared not bravely carry out criticism and self-criticism. In order to do a good job of party rectification, we must resolve this important problem. The Beijing Military Region has achieved very good results in developing the activities of conducting heart-to-heart talks. The Central Military Commission has confirmed and popularized their experiences and now the activities of conducting heart-to-heart talks have been carried out in all the units in our Army that are the first batch to undergo party rectification.

During the heart-to-heart talks, our comrades have acted sincerely toward, and confided in one another and they have been outspoken on what they thought was unsuitable to be said aloud in meetings. As a result, the leading comrades have heard things that were difficult for them to hear in the past and learned what they did not know in the past. Some comrades' minds were shaken when they learned the actual views about them of comrades at the same and at the lower levels.

During heart-to-heart talks, many comrades laid their hearts bare and acted modestly and patiently. Through these talks, they relatively satisfactorily exchanged thoughts, dispelled some mutual misunderstanding that emerged in the past and improved their mutual understanding and confidence.

Practice has proved that carrying out comradely heart-to-heart talks and conducting criticism and self-criticism in the manner of seeking truth from facts is an effective method to correctly resolve the contradictions inside our party and is actually an act of bringing order out of chaos in dealing with the abnormality in our inner-party activities. By so doing, we will use facts to make all people realize that this party rectification is by no means a matter of some people punishing other people, but is aimed at achieving through self-education and mutual help, the aim required by the resolution on party rectification, namely, the "aim that we should not only straighten out our thoughts and correct our mistakes but should also rally our comrades to make progress together."

3. WE SHOULD DEEPEN EDUCATION TO THOROUGHLY NEGATE THE "GREAT CULTURAL REVOLUTION," AND FURTHER UNIFY PEOPLE'S THOUGHTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE "RESOLUTION" OF THE 6TH PLENARY SESSION OF THE 11TH CPC CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

It has already been years since the end of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and 3 years since publication of the "Resolution" of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. However, judging by the many problems that we have encountered during party rectification, we have not yet entirely resolved the problem related to bringing order out of chaos in the thoughts of some of our comrades. Therefore, some comrades still have quite a few muddled ideas and erroneous understanding. There are still remnants of factionalism in some units. Some comrades still fail to sufficiently understand the erroneous nature and negative results of the "three supports and two militaries." In order to deal with this situation, Comrade Yang Shangkun has pointed out that we should profoundly carry out education to thoroughly negate the "Great Cultural Revolution" and we should eliminate factionalism, heighten our party spirit and adopt a correct attitude toward the "three supports and two militaries." "Supporting leftists" precisely means supporting factions. It is wrong to support any faction. We should specifically analyze people who have taken part in the "three supports and two militaries" and thus see that most of these people are good or relatively good.

Some of these people committed different degrees of mistakes at different times and in different spheres, still others opposed some erroneous things and protected our cadres, and only a very small number of them had serious problems. The comrades who have taken part in the "three supports and two militaries" should consciously sum up their experiences and lessons and it is not necessary for each of them to make self-criticism in order to measure up to a certain standard. Our vast number of cadres and masses of people have cherished a long-standing hatred against factionalism; therefore they give wholehearted support to the view put forth by the leading comrades of the Central Military Commission on thoroughly negating the "Great Cultural Revolution" and eliminating factionalism.

According to the instructions of the Central Military Commission, all the units in the first batch in our entire Army to undergo party rectification have allocated a certain period of time to focus on restudying the "Resolution" of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and to carrying out education to thoroughly negate the "Great Cultural Revolution" and have thus achieved very good results.

All of our people have further realized that, generally speaking, both factions that emerged during the "Great Cultural Revolution" were formed and carried out their activities under the guidance of the erroneous theory of the "continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship." Therefore, generally speaking, it is out of the question to tell which of the factions was right and which was wrong or to tell which was the better. Of course, most members of the two factions are good. As we have carried out the education to thoroughly negate the "Great Cultural Revolution," we have markedly heightened the consciousness in eliminating factionalism. Some people who adhered to the viewpoints of factionalism have begun to weed out their factionalism; a small number of them who planned to vie with each other to see who was correct have begun to make self-criticism; and for some time, the number of letters lodging factionalist complaints against others has markedly decreased.

Our people have used the spirit of the "Resolution" and two passages of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's words to analyze the problem related to the "three supports and two militaries" and thus greatly heightened their understanding. Some comrades have said that we should not absolve ourselves from blame on the grounds that we "supported the leftists under orders." Nor should we forgive our mistakes on the grounds that we "worked hard," or cover up our mistakes on the grounds that the "three supports and two militaries" played a certain positive role. Many comrades at the offices of the Shenyang Military Region have deeply found that the negative results caused by the "three supports and two militaries" were indeed very serious: 1) "Supporting leftists" aggravated factionalism; 2) our cadres and masses of people were harmed during the "three supports and two militaries"; 3) the "three supports and two militaries" spread the "leftist" practice of "giving prominence to politics" to localities and thus caused widespread evils; and 4) the erroneous and bad things done by some of our troops who took part in "supporting leftists" have directly harmed the relations between the Army and the governments and between the Army and the people.

Judging by the actual effects, it is imperative to deeply carry out education to negate the "Great Cultural Revolution." If we fail to clearly explain the essence of this problem and resolve this problem, we will not be able to eliminate the influence of "leftism," eliminate factionalism, strengthen party spirit, rectify party work style or enforce our discipline. Nor will we be able to actually weed out the "people of three categories" and purify our organizations. If we do not thoroughly negate the "Great Cultural Revolution," we will not be able to thoroughly resolve the problem of maintaining identity with the CPC Central Committee or to very satisfactorily fulfill the task of party rectification.

4. WE SHOULD GRASP THE WORK OF WEEDING OUT THE "THREE CATEGORIES OF PEOPLE" IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES FORMULATED BY THE CPC CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The various large units have all acted in accordance with the arrangements of the Central Military Commission and attached great importance to, and vigorously grasped the work of making a clear investigation. They have conscientiously implemented the principles of acting both resolutely and prudently, letting no such people escape unpunished and preventing the expansion of the scope of the struggle. By so doing they have relatively steadily mastered the policies and done their work relatively carefully.

5. ADOPTING REMEDIAL MEASURES IN THE COURSE OF THE PARTY RECTIFICATION SO AS TO RAISE PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE IN THE SUCCESS OF THE PARTY RECTIFICATION.

When the party rectification began, some party members did not believe that the style of the party could be radically improved. Last January the leading comrades of the Central Military Commission criticized the incorrect practices of several high-level cadres at a report meeting on the party rectification. This made a great impact on various Army units. Through adopting remedial measures in the party rectification, they promptly dealt with some cases in which some leading bodies and leading cadres practiced bureaucratism and used power in pursuit of private gains. These remedial measures have definitely strengthened people's confidence in making the party rectification a success. For example, the masses in some units had long complained about their leaders corrupt practices, but these cases were not settled for a long time. In the current party rectification, some serious cases of this kind have been solved. Units that have not begun party rectification have also paid attention to correcting some malpractices and have also achieved positive results.

Various Army units have also taken measures to ensure the normal handling of routine work while party rectification is in progress. For example, the Kunming Military Region decided that the military organization and command in the counterattack battle in Laoshan and Zheyinshan should be taken as a test of the results of the party rectification in the leading body of the military region. They gave effective help and guidance to the troops participating in the battle, and the battle was successful. As another example, the Nanjing Military Region promoted reforms through the party rectification. The military region command mobilized the staff to discuss ways to create a new situation in military work and to apply new technology in the eight fields. In addition, various military colleges have worked out their 7-year development programs in light of the needs in the Army's development and have decided to give priority to training teaching staff, compiling teaching materials, and installing advanced equipment.

Various Army units have generally attached importance to changing their leadership style and to overcoming bureaucratism. The Yaoquianhu warehouse of the Shenyang Military Region, the Guangzhou oil depot of the Guangzhou Military Region, and the No 1 hospital of the Lanzhou Military Region are units in which serious corruption and discipline problems existed. However, they had all been commended as advanced units in the past. Exposure of the corruption cases in these units was a great shock to the leading bodies at the higher level, and they also realized the seriousness of bureaucratism. In addition, many units have also paid attention to settling actual problems in the livelihood of the masses.

Facts prove that adopting remedial measures in the course of party rectification can demonstrate actual results of party rectification to all party members in order to strengthen their confidence and to arouse their enthusiasm for participating in party rectification

In addition, this can test the attitude of leading bodies toward party rectification and help them exercise leadership over it. This can also help some party members promptly correct their shortcomings and mistakes and encourage them to take an active part in party rectification by getting rid of the worries on their minds. Whenever a unit really settles some actual problems through adopting remedial measures in party rectification, it will certainly invigorate the situation of the party rectification. Some people say: "By viewing party rectification from the results of remedial measures, we can build up our confidence."

III

In general, party rectification in the entire Army is making steady, healthy headway and is gradually developing to an in-depth stage. The results of party rectification are rather solid. The current party rectification is being carried out while the residual influence of the 10-year domestic turmoil and the "Cultural Revolution" still exist, the influence of "leftist" ideology still affects our inner-party life, and some misunderstandings remain unsettled among our comrades. In order to make the current party rectification the most successful one in our party's history, one of the keys is to carry forward the fine traditions of the Yanan party rectification, seriously draw historical lessons, and resolutely correct and prevent the kind of "leftist" practices we have used in the past. We must faithfully implement the basic principles, policies, and methods prescribed in the central documents on the party rectification in all links of the party rectification.

In the study of relevant documents, we emphasize the necessity of straightening out the style of study and carrying forward the fine tradition of seeking truth from facts and combining theory with practice. On the one hand, we have discarded the previous "leftist" practice of suppressing different opinions by sticking evil labels on people or making them the targets of criticism; on the other hand, we have opposed the way of indulging in idle talk and repeating the phrases of the documents under study without touching on the actual problems in our own minds. In the course of study, people are encouraged to speak their minds freely. They are allowed to correct, retrieve, defend, and reserve their opinions. This can free people from any misgivings and encourage them to speak the truth so that they can enhance their understanding, correct erroneous ideas, and achieve ideological unity through mutual enlightenment and consultation.

When conducting criticism and self-criticism, we emphasize the principle of proceeding from the desire to achieve unity and to sum up experience and draw lessons. We discourage people from bringing up old scores again and again and from blaming specific individuals. This has given a correct starting point and a uniform purpose to criticism and self-criticism, thus removing some comrades' misgivings and containing the extremist sentiments of a small number of comrades. In the current party rectification, party members can carry out conscientious self-criticism and can cordially criticize each other. Their criticism and self-criticism are serious, incisive, and scientific.

When leading bodies of party organizations solicit criticism and opinions from party members and party organizations at lower levels, this does not give rise to a situation of antagonism between leaders and the masses. The key to achieving this is that leaders must assume a correct and sincere attitude, respect and trust the masses, set strict demands on themselves, and act in the capacity of common party members. Many comrades say: Although we do not "launch a drive to mobilize the masses," the masses still dare to air their opinions; although there is no "grand and spectacular" movement, we have still achieved many solid results; although we do not set out requirements of satisfying people in different categories as we did before, most of our comrades are still satisfied with the results of the party rectification.

The party organizations of the Army adopt a realistic attitude toward erring party members and make a concrete analysis of their specific problems. They do not force these comrades to make confessions, do not hold mass meetings to criticize them, and do not exaggerate their mistakes. Instead, the party organizations accurately implement the policies toward erring comrades. They do not confine people who committed serious mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution" or suspend them from active duties; instead, they pay attention only to investigating the cases and getting to the bottom of the relevant events. Strictly following the party's policies, they do not wrong good people nor let off any evildoers, thus preventing the previous mistake of enlarging the scope of people who should be criticized or punished. This cautious approach to the small number of erring people has set people's minds at rest and has prevented unnecessary adverse outgrowths.

Party rectification development in the previous period was uneven. The degree of thoroughness in settling actual problems also varied from one unit to the other. Weak links and "untouched spots" still exist. The leading comrades of the Central Military Commission have repeatedly stressed that party rectification achievements in the previous stage should be correctly assessed but we must not rest content with these initial achievements; instead, we must note our shortcomings and deficiencies. The results of party rectification in a leading body should be tested by progress in the work of its subordinate troops. We must prevent ourselves from relaxing efforts and taking reckless action. We must always set high demands on our work. We must fulfill the party rectification tasks in an all-round way and strive for a complete success.

WANG HESHOU ADDRESSES PARTY DISCIPLINE FORUM

OW210623 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0735 GMT 20 Aug 84

[By reporter Ding Shiyi]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Aug (XINHUA) -- The Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee held a forum 11-19 August on discipline inspection work in some provinces and municipalities. The forum mainly discussed new situations and problems encountered in the work of discipline inspection in the new situation of economic reform, and exchanged information and experiences in bringing about a distinct turn for the better in party style in the course of party rectification this year. At the forum Wang Heshou, permanent secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, called for discipline inspection commissions and discipline inspection cadres at all levels to wholeheartedly uphold and support the party Central Committee's line, principles, and politics; to wholeheartedly support and uphold reform; and to unrelentingly do a good job in rectifying party style, in order to achieve the objective of "bringing about a distinct turn for the better in party style in the course of party rectification this year," an objective set by the Central Discipline Inspection at the beginning of the year.

The forum held: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Committee has done much work in setting things right; restored and upheld the correct policy, with economic construction as its center; has implemented production; and has systematically reformed the economic system. In the new situation, discipline inspection commissions and discipline inspection cadres at all levels enthusiastically support reform and promote and protect the smooth development of such reform through their work. However, new situations and new problems have occurred in the work of discipline inspection.

The forum held: The party style has taken a further turn for the better in the course of party rectification this year, and its main manifestations are: 1) Party committees at all levels have raised their consciousness in grasping party style and have placed the work of rectifying the party style on their agenda. Thus, a situation in which the whole party grasps party style has begun to take shape. 2) In guiding ideology, the whole party has further eliminated the influence of "leftist" ideas, vigorously implemented the party's line, principles, and policies, and has enhanced its consciousness in maintaining ideological and political unity with the CPC Central Committee. 3) The unhealthy trend of taking advantage of one's position and power to seek personal gain has noticeably weakened, and the bureaucratic style of serious irresponsibility has been overcome to some extent, or is being rectified in some quarters. 4) Extensive education in party spirit, style, and discipline has been carried out, and the broad masses of party members have strengthened their idea of party spirit and discipline. At the same time, the forum also pointed out: The task of rectifying party style will still be very arduous in the days to come. The unhealthy trend of taking advantage of one's position and power to seek personal gain still appears, the phenomenon of lax discipline has yet to be thoroughly changed in some areas and units, factionalism has yet to be thoroughly eliminated, and bureaucratism, characterized by serious irresponsibility, has not yet been effectively overcome. Thus, the whole party has to do a lot of work.

The forum pointed out: In the past 2 years, tremendous achievements have been made in the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field. Development of the struggle is healthy. This struggle is an important measure, designed to ensure the socialist modernization of our country, and it has been carried out without conflicting with the policy of opening to the outside world and invigorating our domestic economy. This is a long-term task. Discipline inspection commissions at all levels must unremittingly grasp this task in accordance with the principles laid down by the CPC Central Committee.

Dealing with the principles and policies for the present work of discipline inspection, Comrade Wang Heshou said in his speech: In the new situation, the tasks for discipline inspection commissions at all levels are ever more arduous, and they must ideologically have full understanding of fresh problems occurring in the new situation. In implementing the party's line, principles, and policies, they must uphold what is right and rectify what is inconsistent with the party's principles and policies, whenever discovered. They should earnestly listen to people's comments on reforms and be good at analyzing such comments. If they cannot clearly understand some such comments for the time being, they should not make hasty decisions and they should clearly understand such comments before acting.

Wang Heshou called for discipline inspection commissions and cadres at all levels to correctly understand the relationship between rectification of party style and reform, and to give better play to the role of discipline inspection in carrying out reforms. He said: Discipline inspection commissions and cadres at all levels should understand that the main task for discipline inspection organs is still to unswervingly uphold party spirit, style, and discipline in the course of carrying out reforms. To carry out reform smoothly, it is necessary to have a fine party style and strict discipline to ensure smooth implementation of such reforms. Only by rectifying the party style will it be possible for the whole party to maintain ideological and political unity with the CPC Central Committee, ensure correct implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world, invigorate our domestic economy and the principles for reform of the economic system, and carry out other reforms. Without a fine party style and strict party discipline, it will be impossible to carry out reforms effectively.

Therefore, rectifying the style and enforcing party discipline is consistent with carrying out reform; they complement each other and are not contradictory. In rectifying party style, party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels should pay attention to questions of fundamental importance. This means that it is necessary to thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution," resolutely overcome factionalism, and concentrate forces to oppose and rectify the bureaucratic practices of serious irresponsibility, and of taking one's position and power to seek personal gain, in order to ensure the smooth implementation of reform.

Han Guang, secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, presided over the forum, and gave a concluding speech. Li Chang, secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, also addressed the forum.

SUPREME PEOPLE'S COURT SPONSORS NATIONAL MEETING

OW201432 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0145 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 18 Aug (XINHUA) -- The Supreme People's Court recently sponsored in Beijing a national conference of presidents of people's courts. It was pointed out at the conference that to deepen the struggle of striking at serious criminal offenses criminal cases must continue to be handled in accordance with the principle that serious criminal elements must be harshly and promptly punished.

The meeting pointed out that adhering to the principle of harshly and promptly handling criminal offenses, people's courts have efficiently and promptly punished a number of serious criminal offenders guilty of homicide, rape, robbery, hooliganism, theft, and abducting and trading women and children, and they have punished a number of counter-revolutionaries and economic criminals; that people's courts have been acclaimed by all social quarters because of their conspicuous successes.

The meeting held: Although a conspicuous improvement has been made in the standards of social conduct, a fundamental change for the better has not yet been achieved. Some deeply hidden criminals have still not yet been ferreted out, and some fugitives and convicts still remain at large. The People's Courts must therefore firmly and continually uphold the principle of strictly and efficiently handling criminal offenses according to law, guard against unrealistic optimism and laxity, heighten their spirit, and continue to exert efforts to achieve new victories in striking at serious criminal offenses. At the same time, they must handle all cases according to law and constantly strive for greater efficiency, ensuring that the way they handle criminal cases will withstand the test of history. They must also carry out the party's policy of integrating punishment and leniency and dealing with each case on its merits, disintegrate the criminal offenders, and educate and redeem the misguided; they must strictly distinguish what constitutes a crime and accurately mete out punishment to punish criminal offenders surely, accurately, and relentlessly. They must do a good job in pronouncing public verdicts, step up the work of publicizing the legal system, amplify the social effects of how criminal cases are handled, and maintain the strong momentum of harshly striking at criminal offenses. They must also actively contribute to mapping out a comprehensive program for improving public order, continue to encourage the people to voice their opinions on judicial matters, improve the operation of the basic-level People's Courts, promptly and properly handle all civil disputes, and take precautionary measures against crimes.

YUAN BAOHUA SPEAKS ON CONSOLIDATING ENTERPRISES

OW210049 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1151 GMT 20 Aug 84

[By reporter Gu Honghong]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Aug (XINHUA) -- "Pay attention to reform, promote enterprise consolidation with the spirit of party rectification, and further quicken the pace of consolidating enterprises." This new demand was put forward by Yuan Baohua, head of the leading group for enterprise consolidation in China, to all enterprises throughout the country, particularly small and medium-sized ones, at the regular meeting of various departments under the State Council for enterprise consolidation work, held in Beijing today.

Yuan Baohua said: Urban economic reform has increased the power to consolidate enterprises, and found effective methods to resolve some of the "tough" problems, with which we have found difficulty over a protracted period in the course of this work. A new situation now prevails in doing the work of consolidating enterprises. By the end of June this year, nearly a third of the enterprises within the state budget had passed the acceptance tests for enterprise consolidation, and nearly two-thirds of the large and medium-sized enterprises have passed such tests. During the first half of 1984, state-run industrial enterprises within the state budget have registered simultaneous increases in output value, profits and taxes delivered to the state, and in their profit margin. Those enterprises suffering losses have also reduced them by 25 percent compared with the same period last year. Practice proves that those enterprises that passed the acceptance tests for enterprise consolidation generally have higher economic efficiency than other enterprises.

Yuan Baohua analyzed some comrades' incorrect practices in separating enterprise consolidation from reform, stressing the need to combine the two. He pointed out: It is necessary to use the practice of carrying out reform to promote enterprise consolidation, and during the entire course of strengthening enterprise consolidation. Reform is the motive force, while enterprise consolidation is the foundation. Without reform, an enterprise would have no motive force, nor can it create a new situation in consolidating itself. Without this, and a good foundation, it will be impossible for an enterprise to carry out reform smoothly.

Yuan Baohua said: The fundamental way to combine reform with enterprise consolidation is to start by improving quality and economic efficiency of the enterprises, lay a good foundation for enterprise consolidation, cope with the egalitarian trend in income distribution, transform various systems, and actively promote modernization in technology and management, and in personnel affairs in various enterprises.

Yuan Baohua called on leading organs at all levels to carry out the following tasks:

- streamline administration and delegate power to the lower level. According to the principle of "delegation decision-making power the lower level," it is necessary to let each enterprise have more power in managing its own affairs;
- consolidate and build the leading body of each enterprise, in strict accord with the guideline of making enterprise cadres more revolutionized, better educated, professionally more competent, and younger;
- help large and medium-sized backbone enterprises set up leading bodies with higher cultural standards;

— earnestly strengthen the economic responsibility system in the enterprise.

Today's meeting was also conducted as a telephone conference of enterprise consolidation for various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, linking the main assembly hall in Beijing with various meeting places in 28 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions. Attending the conference were more than 2,000 leading comrades in charge of enterprise consolidation in various departments under the State Council, and in various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions.

Six-Point Summary

OW210919 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1159 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 20 Aug (XINHUA) -- With reforms as the motive force, some enterprises in China have achieved marked results in promoting enterprise consolidation since the beginning of this year, accumulating many practical experiences. Yuan Baohua, head of the national leading group for enterprise consolidation, summarized the experiences at today's routine meeting held by the various departments of the State Council on the work of consolidating enterprises; they include the following six points:

1. The leading groups of enterprises should be reorganized in the spirit of reform and by adhering to the criteria that cadres must be revolutionary, better educated, professionally more competent, and younger. Factory directors (managers) are chosen through democratic election, open recruitment, signing a responsibility contract, appointment by a higher authority, or other methods. Factory directors (managers) can recommend administrative deputies. These methods help speed up the reorganization of the leading bodies of enterprises.
2. The contract system should be implemented at all levels. Contracts cover output and quality as well as all-round fulfillment of the profit target and other targets of the state plan. There are comprehensive contracts as well as contracts dealing exclusively with technology, management, service, and so on. Contracts clearly define the economic responsibilities of the contractors and spell out the necessary rights and means entitled to the contractors. This makes it possible for responsibilities, rights, and profits to be more closely related and promotes development of the economic responsibility system within the enterprises themselves.
3. Having the power to employ personnel and set up new organizations, enterprises should carry out administrative reforms in accordance with the scope and characteristics of their production and operation and the requirement that enterprises must be streamlined and highly efficient. Some enterprises have even taken steps to make fresh personnel appointments and removals and carry out periodic performance assessments. The purpose is to gradually do away with the de facto existence of life tenure for cadres in order to encourage the growth of the ranks of talented people.
4. Having practiced the contract responsibility system at all levels, enterprises are adopting the method of hiring the best workers while acting in accordance with the principle of fixed numbers and quotas and being advanced and reasonable. They are actively making job arrangements for their surplus personnel by developing the collective economy, setting up companies providing labor and other services, and creating other production and service jobs based on the contract responsibility system. In addition, they are vigorously organizing training programs to help workers and staff members raise their political, operational, technical, and cultural levels. With regard to the hiring system, the labor contract system is gradually being promoted along with a number of other forms of hire.

5. Having gained the right to decide on the bonus and wage systems, the enterprises are practicing the method of distribution on the basis of both the enterprise's economic results and each individual's contributions, while making sure the contract responsibility system is successfully practiced within the enterprise. The method calls for linking bonuses with a part of or the entire basic wage, with the combined total fluctuating. In this way they are striving to reward the diligent and punish the lazy and going a step further to overcome egalitarianism.

6. Enterprises should be given more decisionmaking powers with regard to planning, marketing, pricing, procuring materials, using funds, and entering into joint ventures. This will enable the enterprises to start possessing the necessary means to enliven the economy, strengthen their ability to make operational policy decisions, promote technical advancement, and improve marketing services. Some of these enterprises have brought their superiority into play to expand cooperation and joint operation with others. They have thus effectively improved their ability to deal with changes and compete with others.

YUAN BAOHUA ON DIRECTOR RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

HK220601 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Aug 84 p 3

["Speech by Yuan Baohua: 'Correctly Understand the Director Responsibility System' -- This speech, abridged by our editorial staff, was delivered by Comrade Yuan Baohua at a meeting and the subheads are ours" -- date and place of speech not given]

[Text] After the central authorities raised the issue of gradually instituting the director (manager) responsibility system in state enterprises, the vast number of cadres, particularly those engaging in political work, made a strong response. After conducting investigation in various localities, we found that most comrades favor the institution of the director responsibility system, holding it imperative to reform the present leading system of enterprises. But there are also some comrades who have asked, since the director responsibility system under the leadership of the party committee has been implemented satisfactorily in our enterprises in the past 2 years, why it is necessary to switch it again to the director responsibility system? There are also other comrades who are afraid that implementing the director responsibility system will weaken party leadership, will make it even more difficult to conduct ideological and political work in the enterprises, or will result in the directors taking arbitrary action, thus affecting the democratic running of enterprises by the workers and staff members. Some factory directors are also afraid that reforming the leading bodies cannot be carried out simultaneously, that expanding enterprise decisionmaking power cannot be implemented, and that the director responsibility system will be hard to practice. If these problems arising from erroneous thinking and understanding are not resolved in good time, they will affect the smooth progress of the reform. Therefore, we should vigorously carry out propaganda and education in this respect so that the vast number of cadres, particularly the comrades engaging in party work and in ideological and political work in the enterprises, can deepen their understanding, free themselves from doubts and misgivings, and carry out reform with one heart. This is an important aspect of conducting ideological education among cadres at the present moment.

The Development and Evolution of the Leading System of State Enterprises in Our Country

The development and evolution of the leading system of state enterprises since the founding of the PRC over 3 decades ago can generally be divided into four stages:

First, the director responsibility system was practiced in northeastern China and a small number of other areas in the early post-liberation period but was later criticized as the "system of one-man leadership"; second, the director responsibility system under the leadership of the party committee was practiced from the Eighth CPC National Congress in 1956; third, the system of leadership under the revolutionary committee was practiced during the "Cultural Revolution"; and fourth, the director responsibility system under the leadership of the party committee has been restored since the smashing of the "gang of four" and the system of workers and staff congresses under the leadership of the party committee has also been instituted in quite a few enterprises. On the basis of summing up previous experiences, three documents, namely, regulations on the work of the grassroots party organizations in state enterprises and in financial and commercial enterprises, regulations on the work of factory directors, and regulations on the work of workers and staff congresses, were promulgated with the approval of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. In recent years, instituting the three documents have played a good role in ending the enterprise management confusion caused by the "Cultural Revolution" and in promoting the work of enterprises. However, the duties and the division of work between the party committee, the administrative body, and the trade union are still not well defined and the problems of multiple leadership in production and management and the "failure of party organizations to engage in party work" are still not completely resolved. Judging from the results of our practice, we think that the leading system of enterprises is not satisfactory. Following the accelerated progress of urban economic reform, the question of the director responsibility system has been raised once again. Now, in line with the spirit of the instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, the two cities of Dalian and Changzhou and a number of enterprises in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, and Shenyang are making experiments and the other provinces and regions are also experimenting in a small number of enterprises.

Will Implementating the Director Responsibility System Weaken the Leadership of the Party?

Will implementating the director responsibility system weaken the leadership of the party? It should be definitely pointed out that after implementing the director responsibility system, the party committee plays only the role of ensuring and supervising production and administrative work. It does not exercise unified leadership over everything. However, adhering to party leadership is the kernel of the four basic principles. Since all the work in our country is carried out under the leadership of the party and since the state-owned factories are the leading factor in the national economy, how can they dispense with the leadership of the party? The question is how and in what way the party exercises its leadership. In his report to the 12th CPC National Congress Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: The party is not an organ of power that issues orders to the people, nor is it an administrative or production organization. Party leadership is mainly political and ideological leadership and should not be equated with administrative work and the direction of production by government organizations and enterprises. Party organizations should not take everything into their own hands. Now that we are implementing the director responsibility system on a trial basis, the party committee does not directly engage in directing production, management, and administrative work. But it should look after the ideological and organizational building of the party, supervise all party members, including those taking up leading posts, conduct ideological, political and mass work, ensure implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies, and adhere to the socialist orientation of the enterprise. So long as the enterprises party committee carries out this work well, it has played the role of ensuring and supervising production and administrative work. And this reflects the leading role of the party.

In implementing the director responsibility system, a factory director exercises his power to direct and to decide on production and management in the enterprise and to appoint or dismiss administrative cadres so that decision can be integrated with implementation and work management can be integrated with personnel management. This can help overcome the malpractices caused by the present leading system of enterprises, such as being slow in making a policy decision, yielding poor economic results, and finding no one to take responsibilities. Naturally, a factory director should also accept the leadership of the department responsible for the work at a higher level, conscientiously implement the party's line, principles and policies, abide by the Constitution, laws, and regulations, and fulfill the plans and other tasks stipulated by the state. With implementation of the director responsibility system, the responsibilities of a factory director are heavier. In particular, a factory director who is also a party member should first of all think that he is a party member and should rely more on the party committee and the masses. When exercising his functions and powers on some major issues, such as appointing or removing cadres and making policy decisions on the production and management of the enterprise, a factory director should solicit and respect the views of the party committee and the congress of workers and staff members and avoid departing from the supervision of the party committee and the masses. If the factory director fails to act according to the principles and policies of the party and state, the party committee is fully entitled to supervise him and even to submit a request to the higher authorities for the removal of his administrative post. Therefore, implementing the director responsibility system is also a measure aimed at improving and strengthening party leadership. It is by no means aimed at departing from or weakening party leadership.

Will Implementing the Director Responsibility System Weaken Ideological and Political Work?

In relation to the abovementioned problem, some comrades have also raised the question of whether implementing the director responsibility system will weaken ideological and political work. This question should also be answered with facts. The experiments made in numerous units prove that when enterprise party organizations extricate themselves from busy day-to-day production and administrative work, they can concentrate their chief energy on party building and on ideological and political work among the cadres and the masses and thus genuinely assume leading responsibilities in ideological and political work. The result is that ideological and political work in enterprises will not be weakened but notably improved and strengthened. There is still another question, that is, our theoretical work has long been divorced from practical work in the past. The comrades engaged in theoretical work lack practical experience while the comrades engaged in practical work have no time to study. After implementing the director responsibility system, the party committees of a few enterprises where experiments are being made hold fewer meetings and deliver fewer speeches but they carry out more investigation and study, go down more frequently to the grassroots units, and devote more time to studies. This situation merits our close attention. Our comrades who are engaged in party work and political work should study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, particularly philosophy, "On Practice," and "On Contradictions," integrate the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete situation and the social sciences with natural science, and fundamentally strengthen and improve the ideological and political work in our enterprises. In the meantime, in order to arouse the initiative of all cadres, workers, and staff members in running an enterprise and carrying out reform well, a factory director should also attach importance to ideological and political work and to building a socialist spiritual civilization. He should not neglect ideological and political work. Only by doing a good job of ideological and political work will it be easy for a factory director to carry out his work and for the director responsibility system to be implemented.

There are also some comrades who have said that if party committees do not manage production and administrative work they will be deprived of powers and money and, since no one listens to them, they will find it more difficult to conduct ideological work. This involves the question of whether our party or party organization relies on power or on truth to exercise its leadership. In carrying out ideological and political work among the masses to heighten their awareness and to stimulate their enthusiasm for labor, we rely most fundamentally on the publicity of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and on the correct line, principles and policies of the party to enable the masses to have a clear understanding of their interests and to unite in struggle to achieve this. We did so in the previous revolutionary war periods; we should also do so while we are engaged in socialist construction after the seizure of political power. However, for a considerably long period of time after the founding of the PRC, under the influence of "leftist" ideas, quite a few party organizations were in the habit of directing the masses by issuing administrative orders, with the result that many contradictions were centered on the party committees and the secretaries. This was quite detrimental to improving the relationship between the party and masses and the work style of cadres. If we succeed in resolving this problem and in carrying forward the fine tradition of the party in conducting ideological and political work among the masses, the relationship between the party and the masses and our ideological and political work will surely make a big step forward.

Will Implementing the Director Responsibility System Weaken the Participation of Workers and Staff Members in Democratic Management?

Will implementing the director responsibility system weaken the participation of workers and staff members in democratic management and affect their initiative and creativity? This is indeed a very important question, which also involves reforming orientation of enterprises. In his "Government Work Report," Premier Zhao Ziyang emphatically pointed out: While gradually implementing the director (manager) responsibility system in state enterprises, it is necessary to adopt a series of measures for ensuring effective participation by workers and staff members in the democratic running of enterprises, improving the system of worker and staff congresses, and giving full play to its important role in such matters as examining and deciding on major measures to be taken by the enterprises and protecting the rights and interests of workers and staff members so that they function as the true masters of the enterprises. This is a fundamental way of differentiating our socialist enterprises from capitalist ones. For this reason, in the course of experiments we should conscientiously sum up the experience of implementing the system of worker and staff congresses to ensure worker and staff member participation in the democratic running of enterprises. However, we should clarify one viewpoint, that is, we should not set the strengthening of democratic management by workers and staff members against the director's full powers and responsibilities for directing production, management, and administration. Directors are entrusted by the state with full responsibility for managing their enterprises. Our party is a vanguard of the proletariat, and the state power of the people's democratic dictatorship represents the fundamental interests of the working class. Trade unions and the worker and staff congress should integrate the interests of the workers and staff members in their enterprises with the overall interests of the working class.

To sum up, implementing the director responsibility system does not weaken the party's leadership and ideological and political work. It does not weaken the role of workers and staff members as the true masters of the enterprises, nor does it restore the former "system of one-man leadership."

Its purpose is to divide work among party organizations, administrative bodies, and trade unions so that the three of them can attend to their own duties, discharge their own responsibilities, make concerted efforts to pool the wisdom and efforts of everyone and, under the leadership of the party, jointly fulfill the production and other tasks of the enterprises. In this respect we should still constantly conduct investigation and study while carrying out experiments at all units and sum up experiences in order to improve them continuously. We should make clear that the central task of a factory is to do a good production job. We should arrange our work around this central task and strengthen the work of factory directors, party committees, and trade unions by reforming the leading system of enterprises. The heart of, and the key to this reform is to bring into full play the initiative of the three sectors and to strengthen their work.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC LAW OPENS

OW202014 Beijing XINHUA in English 1451 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Hangzhou, August 20 (XINHUA) -- More than 360 law experts and legal officials met here today to discuss how to strengthen China's economic legislation and economic jurisdiction.

The participants at the second National Conference on Economic Legal System which opened today will also discuss and sum up China's experience in law research and the implementation of economic law in the past few years. They come from 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of the country, ministries and commissions directly under the State Council, law schools and law research institutions, and economic divisions of people's courts at various levels. More than 170 papers will be presented from throughout the country to the conference.

Economic legislation on foreign economic activities will be one of the keynotes of the conference, according to an official from the economic legislation research center of the State Council. Officials in charge of legal work from China's four special economic zones, where more flexible policies are pursued in conducting foreign economic activities, and from the 14 coastal cities which are opened to the outside world are also attending the conference on invitation, the official said.

Gu Ming, deputy secretary-general of the state council and head of the State Council's Economic Legislation Research Center, presided over today's opening ceremony and made an opening address. A China economic law research society would be set up at the conference, Gu Ming said. The scheduled seven-day conference is sponsored by the State Council's Economic Legislation Research Center.

LI XIANNIAN DISCUSSES CHEMICAL PLANT SAFETY

OW180037 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] According to a report by JINGJI RIBAO reporter (Tuo Zhen), President Li Xiannian has expressed deep concern for safety in chemical industrial enterprises. In a written comment on a report on the serious hidden danger of fire existing in a Shanghai chemical plant last April, he noted:

The problem of the plant reflected in the report must be taken seriously. It is necessary to earnestly study and take effective measures to solve the problem. Does this serious hidden danger also exist in other chemical plants? I suggest that all chemical plants conduct an inspection to prevent accidents.

After learning that the Shanghai plant had improved its production safety recently, President Li Xiannian again pointed out: All chemical plants should do the same. Chemical industry is indispensable to the people. Comrades engaged in this profession shoulder an arduous but glorious task. They are also liable to have accidents. Accidents are not so dreadful, but carelessness is. Accidents can be avoided if comrade engaged in this profession work conscientiously, step up the study of science and technology, and reinforce supervision in accordance with the principle of the "three honests and four stricts."

On 13 August Chemical Industry Minister Chen Zhongda briefed reporters on implementation of President Li Xiannian's instructions to chemical industrial departments. He said: The ministry has urged all the enterprises to do a conscientious job in the work of the following field: 1) It is necessary to further raise the ideological understanding of safety in production and regard safety as the requisite for normal production. 2) It is necessary to further strictly implement rules and regulations concerning safety in production and investigate and place responsibility on persons and leading cadres at various levels who have caused serious damage because of their dereliction of duty or bureaucratic attitude. 3) It is necessary to include the work on safety in production in enterprise consolidation and technical transformation and implement various preventive measures while introducing economic responsibility system. 4) It is necessary to further improve the workers' technical capability of safety in production and give them training in the knowledge and technical capability of safety in a planned and systematic manner. 5) It is necessary to pay close attention to eliminating serious hidden dangers.

YANG JINGREN MEETS CHINESE MUSLIM PILGRIMS

OW211318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA) -- Yang Jingren, head of the United Front Work Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, reiterated today that China would unswervingly support the Arab and Palestinian people in their just struggle against Israeli aggression and expansion, and to safeguard their national sovereignty and independence.

Yang, who is also vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, made these remarks when meeting a Muslim delegation about to leave on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

"The friendly relations between the Chinese and Arab peoples are sincere," he added. He said he is convinced that the fraternal friendship between the Muslims of China and those of other countries would be further strengthened.

The pilgrimage delegation was formed by Muslims from 17 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, with Ilyas Shen Xiaxi, vice-chairman of the Chinese Islamic Association, as its leader. The delegation will leave here in two groups for Mecca via Karachi August 24 and 27.

After the meeting, the Religious Affairs Bureau of the State Council hosted the delegation at a luncheon.

FIRST ADVERTISEMENT NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED

OW162335 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] ZHONGGUO GUANGGAO XINXI BAO [CHINA ADVERTISEMENT INFORMATION NEWS], the first newspaper in the country aimed at spreading various kinds of useful information and providing various services for social and economic development, published the first issue of its trial edition on 14 August.

Its main purposes are to serve as a bridge between production units and consumers, to promote commodity circulation, work as a vehicle for contact among various circles in society, and provide social services for the broad masses of people by spreading various kinds of information, guiding consumers, promoting production, fostering competition, and revitalizing the economy.

The newspaper was jointly founded by GUANGMING RIBAO, the Scientific and Technical Service Company's urban and rural development department, and the Propaganda Department of the Mengcun Hui Autonomous Country party committee in Hebei.

DENG YINGCHAO PRAISES WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL TEAM

HK211416 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Aug 84 p 2

[Report: "Comrade Deng Yingchao Writes Letter Praising Chinese Women's Volleyball Team"]

[Text] During the period in which the Olympics was held in Los Angeles, the journal XIN TIYU sent a letter to Comrade Deng Yingchao, requesting her to talk about her feelings. Comrade Deng Yingchao wrote a reply very quickly. This letter will be published in the forthcoming issue No 9 of the journal XIN TIYU. The full text of the letter is as follows:

Comrade members of the Chinese women's volleyball team, respected comrade coaches: Full of pride and enthusiasm, I want to express my warm congratulations on your becoming champions at the 23d Olympics. At the same time, I also wish to express my congratulations on the achievements of our male and female athletes in various sports at the Olympics.

With attention and excitement I watched your competition on television. Your superb skill, staunch fighting spirit, and daring greatly fascinated me and made my heart beat together with yours, sharing your joy and exultation. Your becoming the champions this time has fulfilled your wish to become "champions on three successive occasions," and has gained glory for your motherland and the Chinese nation. This is not only your glory, but also the glory of the Chinese women of various nationalities, and the glory of the people of various nationalities, including the people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait as well as all the patriotic overseas Chinese.

At the ceremony to awarding the prizes, when you were standing on the platform and the five-starred red flag of the motherland was slowly rising, the audience cheered with jubilation, waving their five-starred red flags. This exciting and moving scene made all the people, at home and abroad, who were concerned about your competition feel most glorious and proud of being Chinese. The words of an old Overseas Chinese in Los Angeles voice the aspirations of the people. He said: "I spent \$100 to buy a ticket, of which 25 percent was for watching sports and 75 percent was for watching the national flag." He linked your victory closely with his profound love for our motherland.

Your victory in becoming "champions on three successive occasions" was not easily achieved. I hope you will guard against arrogance and rashness, modestly learn from the merits of the athletes of other countries, use the achievement of becoming "champions on three successive occasions" as a starting point to win new victories, win new victories for the motherland and the nation, and strive to promote the development of the sport of volleyball in the world and to develop friendship with the athletes of various countries and with the peoples of various countries.

The Chinese women's volleyball team has set a very fine example for all of us. We should learn from the Chinese women's volleyball team and strive to make our own contributions to the building of the four modernizations.

Deng Yingchao

11 August 1984

OLYMPIC GOLD MEDALISTS, COACHES MEET JOURNALISTS

OW212222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1444 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA) -- Nine Chinese Olympic gold medalists and three coaches met with foreign and Chinese pressmen here today. When the Chinese Olympians entered the interview room, they were surrounded by the journalists for signing their names on postcards and notebooks.

Answering a question put to her, the Olympic woman foil champion Luan Jujie said that though 26, she will continue her career. "Fencing in Asia is not popular and Asian athletes never won any title at the Olympic Games before. So I will try to do my best to raise the level of fencing and also hope that newcomers would surpass me," the Chinese gold medalist said.

Li Ning, who bagged three gold medals in Olympic gymnastics, said that he failed to win the men's all-round title at the Olympic Games because of his mediocre performance.

His coach Zhang Jian said that the Chinese gymnasts would shoulder heavy tasks after the Olympics. They would make preparations from now on for the world gymnastics championships in Canada next year.

China, participating in the Olympic Games for the first time after 32 years, won 15 gold, eight silver and nine bronze medals at the 23d Los Angeles Olympics.

Lu Jindong, deputy leader of the Chinese sports delegation, said that the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council were satisfied with the results gained by the Chinese athletes and that all the Chinese people at home and abroad felt proud of China's successes at the Olympic Games.

"We will start from the very beginning and make contributions to the realization of the four modernizations of our country," he pointed out.

Also present on the occasion were shooting gold medalist Xu Haifeng, woman uneven bar champion Ma Yanhong, weightlifting gold medalists Wu Shude and Chen Weiqiang, woman platform diving champion Zhou Jihong and Chinese ace women spikers Lang Ping and Zhang Rongfang.

ANHUI TO ALLOW FOR SOME TWO-CHILD FAMILIES

OW211329 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The ninth session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Anhui Provincial People's Congress continued today. The session heard an explanation by (Tian Lei), vice chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress, on the draft regulations of Anhui Province on protecting the legitimate rights and interests of women and children; and explanation by (Zhou Sigong), vice chairman of the Anhui Family Planning Committee, on Anhui Province's draft regulations on family planning; an explanation by (Zhu Choumei), director of the Anhui Provincial Education Department, on Anhui's draft regulations on popularizing compulsory elementary education; and an explanation by (Yin Shuxun), director of the Anhui provincial business administrative bureau, on the draft of revised measures to control urban and rural country fair trade.

While reviewing the draft regulations of Anhui Province on protecting the legitimate rights and interests of women and children, the Standing Committee members maintained this law is essential for safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of women and children, ensuring the healthy development of young people, giving full play to the important role of women in building spiritual and material civilizations, and firmly struggling against discriminating against, torturing, humiliating, and molesting women and children.

While examining and discussing the draft regulations of Anhui Province on family planning, the Standing Committee members maintained that the draft reflects the guidelines of the party Central Committee and tallies with Anhui's actual situation. They said this draft, which specifically stipulates that certain people who really have problems specified in the regulations are allowed to give birth to two children, embodies the nature of a certain phase [jie duan xin] of the one-child policy as well as the developmental trend of this policy. They added that the draft, when it becomes law, will be conducive to promoting family planning because it is more rational and acceptable to the majority of the people.

The Standing Committee members also reviewed the draft regulations of Anhui Province on popularizing compulsory elementary education and the draft of revised measures to control urban and rural country fair trade, and presented their opinions on amending both drafts.

NANJING COMMANDER COMMENDS COUNTY LIAISON WORK

OW191922 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] According to a report by this station's correspondents Pan Jinqiu and (Zhu Zhongping), Commander Xiang Shouzhi and Political Commissar Guo Linxian of the Nanjing Military Region on 18 August issued an order to confer a collective merit citation, class III, on the People's Armed Forces Department of Sihong County to acknowledge that department's outstanding achievements in setting up employment offices to settle retired servicemen capable of doing both civilian and military affairs work.

Employment offices have been established by all rural towns in Sihong County in an effort to help retired servicemen, who are capable of doing both civilian and military affairs work, find jobs. These offices have liaison personnel in every village. The Ministry of Civil Affairs and the PLA General Political Department recently issued a joint circular to popularize Sihong County's experience in this field of work.

I. 22 Aug 84

O 2

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
EAST REGION

'GREAT DEMOCRACY' DECRIED IN SHANDONG

SK210711 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Commentator's article: "In Order To Thoroughly Negate the Great Cultural Revolution, We Must Negate Great Democracy"]

[Excerpts] With regard to thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution, we must certainly negate its theory, content, and situation. The content and situation of the Great Cultural Revolution, which was carried out under the guidance of the theory of continuous revolution and under the dictatorship of proletariat, were related to each other. If we do not negate the Great Cultural Revolution's situation and eliminate its baneful influence, we will not be able to thoroughly negate it. Various habits remaining from the Great Cultural Revolution, to a certain degree, will undoubtedly be repeated and continue.

As everyone knows, the situation of the Great Cultural Revolution was one of great democracy with the characteristics of speaking out freely, airing views fully, holding great debates, and writing big-character posters. Great democracy, detested by the broad masses of cadres and people, was rescinded by our new state Constitution. However, we have seen that some people still support the wrong theory concerning the Great Cultural Revolution, and some people still engage in the practice of exercising great democracy. They are used to establishing ties, issuing handbills, visiting and entertaining guests, bringing pressure to bear on others, and even making trouble. They seriously interfere with popular sentiment, affect the regular operation of production and work, damage the excellent situation in which unity and stability go hand in hand, and prevent the implementation of the line, principles, and policies of the party, and the construction of the four modernizations.

The outstanding characteristic of great democracy is creating a rumpus. The result of great democracy is chaos.

The 10-year great rumpus, turmoil, and calamity was, for everyone, a painful experience and an obvious fact. It is a pity that a few people still believe that to solve a problem is to create a rumpus, although they are under the changed situation. It is obvious they were deeply influenced by great democracy.

Our country is a socialist one. The broad masses of the people must have full democratic rights. We have produced the opposite of socialist democracy by adding the word "great" before democracy. Great democracy is capitalist ultra-democracy and anarchism.

Thoroughly negating great democracy absolutely does not mean failing to solve existing problems. We must resolutely abolish great democracy, which has many disadvantages but no advantages. We should correctly use socialist democratic rights, adopt normal legal methods and organizational systems, and implement the line, principles, and policies of the party set forth since the third plenary session to abolish great democracy.

GUANGZHOU PLA NEGATES CULTURAL REVOLUTION

HK220530 Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 9 Aug 84 p 1

[Report: "You Taizhong, Wang Meng Stress PLA Political Organs and Cadres Should Take the Lead in Negating the 'Cultural Revolution' and Eliminating 'Leftist' Influence"]

[Text] "In the education to thoroughly negate the 'Cultural Revolution,' eliminate factionalism, and enhance party spirit, the political organs and cadres should take the lead in eliminating the influence of 'leftist' ideas." This remark was made by Guangzhou PLA Commander You Taizhong and Political Commissar Wang Meng at a meeting of party members held by the organ of the Political Department of the Guangzhou PLA units.

The Political Department of the Guangzhou PLA units is among the first to carry out party rectification. Since the last 10 days of June, the unit has concentrated on conducting complete education in thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution," eliminating factionalism and enhancing party spirit. The vast numbers of party members have attained notable results by closely linking theory with practice, being strict in appraising themselves, and conscientiously summing up experiences and lessons. The Political Department held a meeting on the mornings of 6 and 7 August to study and exchange experiences.

Some leading comrades, including Commander You Taizhong, Political Commissar Wang Meng, and Wei Zhiming, convener of the liaison group of the Central Military Commission stationed in the Guangzhou Military Region, attended and spoke at the meeting. In his speech Political Commissar Wang Meng pointed out: "The fundamental duty of PLA political organs and cadres was and is to ensure the implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies in Army units. Because the whole series of line, principles, and policies of the 'Cultural Revolution' was wrong, everyone was subjected to 'leftist' influence in varying degrees. The political organs and cadres were no exception. In light of their ideological and work conditions and on the basis of integrating theory with practice, they should take the lead in thoroughly negating the 'Cultural Revolution,' eliminating the influence of 'leftist' ideas, and summing up experiences and lessons, reach a common understanding on the basis of the party's line, principles, and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and strive to open up a new situation in the political work of the Army units in the military region." In his speech, You Taizhong expressed the hope that the Political Department of the Military Region will add to its achievements, discover its deficiencies, and carry out education in thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution," eliminating factionalism, and enhancing party spirit in a thorough way.

HENAN REVERSES 'WRONG VERDICTS' ON INTELLECTUALS

HK180920 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0922 GMT 17 Aug 84

["Dispatch From Zhengzhou: Henan Province Reverses the Verdicts on Intellectuals Who Are Returned Overseas Chinese and Relatives of Overseas Chinese" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Zhengzhou, 17 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Henan Province has reversed 203 wrong verdicts passed on intellectuals who are returned Overseas Chinese and relatives of Overseas Chinese work conference, which ended today, and at the fourth session of the third committee of the provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese.

A total of 926 wrong verdicts were passed on Henan's returned Overseas Chinese and relatives of Overseas Chinese and of Hong Kong and Macao compatriots during the "Great Cultural Revolution" and in political movements before the "Great Cultural Revolution." To date, 99.4 percent of the verdicts have been reversed.

In Henan there are 120,000 returned Overseas Chinese and relatives of Overseas Chinese and of Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, of who 1,979 are intellectuals.

It is said that 725 private houses belonging to 118 families should be returned to their owners according to the relevant policy. To date 480 private houses belonging to 87 families have been returned to their owners, who are largely KMT army men and government employees who went to Taiwan in 1949 and KMT students studying abroad.

At the closing ceremony today, Song Yuxi, member of the Standing Committee of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, stressed that within the next 2 years, the province will solve all the remaining problems concerning the implementation of the policy on Overseas Chinese affairs.

HENAN DISCIPLINE INSPECTION GROUP MAKES REPORT

HK190557 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Summary From Poor Reception] The preparatory group for the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission has delivered a work report at the fourth Henan Provincial CPC Congress. The report said: Since the establishment of the preparatory group in February 1979, discipline inspection commissions at all levels in the province have focused on the following tasks:

1. Rehabilitating the victims of miscarriages of justice and implementing the party's cadre policy. Over 190,000 victims of miscarriages of justice during the Cultural Revolution have been reviewed. As a result large numbers of party-member cadres who had been erroneously dealt with have been able to discard their ideological burdens.
2. Seriously reviewing cases revealed during the struggle of exposure, criticism, and investigation. As a result, the results of this struggle have been consolidated, and accounts have been further settled for the crimes committee in Henan by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, while the party organizations and cadres ranks have been purified.
3. Implementing the guiding principles on inner-party political life and correcting the party style.
4. Strengthening political discipline and policies. "Since the second plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission in 1980, the discipline inspection commissions in Henan have attached importance to grasping political discipline and have examined and dealt with a very small number of party-member cadres who resisted and opposed the party's line, principles, and policies since the third plenary session and attacked leading comrades of the Central Committee."
5. Cracking down on serious economic crime and ensuring the correct implementation of the policy of opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy. Great success has been scored in the struggle against serious economic crime.

The report outlined the following views on future discipline inspection work:

1. The whole party must act to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style as soon as possible. It is necessary to crack down on bad practices and anomalies, of all kinds.
2. Uphold the party's political discipline and ensure the smooth progress of all reforms. [passage indistinct]

GUIZHOU ORGANS WORK TO NEGATE CULTURAL REVOLUTION

HK210340 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] The Party Rectification Office of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee recently summed up the situation in conducting education by organs at the provincial level in thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution and put forward five points of views on continuously and penetratingly conducting education in the next step in thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution.

1. To carry out party rectification party organizations of all units must sum up the situation in study and education at the previous stage. In the course of summing up, they must further enhance their understanding of the practical and profound significance of conducting education in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution so that they can grasp firmly and study well education in their own units.
2. It is necessary to regard the problems of totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution as one of the important contents of all-round comparison and examination among party members and cadres so that they can sum up and find their own experiences and lessons. Party members who made general mistakes during the Cultural Revolution, must no longer put forward their mistakes as problems. Those who did not sum up their experiences and lessons in the past, must conscientiously sum up their own experiences and lessons in the course of comparison and examination, must heighten their understanding, must cast off their mental burdens, must inspire their enthusiasm, and must vigorously work for the party.
3. Regarding those who have now completed all-round comparison and examination but have not conducted study and education penetratingly enough and have not solved some problems thoroughly enough, in accordance with the requirements contained in Document No 9 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and with the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the Fifth Provincial CPC Committee, at the state of rectification and correction of defects, they must spend a period of time on continuously organizing well education in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution and must remove ideological obstacles to all-round rectification and correction of defects and to creating a new situation.
4. In the course of study and education, it is imperative to step up solving problems left over by history and the Cultural Revolution. It is especially necessary to properly handle the problems of making an inventory of money and property and confiscating that which has been left over by the Cultural Revolution. All other grievances, trumped-up cases, and miscarriages of justice left over by history and the Cultural Revolution must be thoroughly and properly dealt with in accordance with the relevant regulations of the Central Authorities.
5. It is essential to conduct positive education and to strictly grasp the demarcation line of the policies. To solve the problems of totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution, we must adhere to the basic principles of party rectification which have been determined by the Central Authorities and must have education in mind. Regarding people who made minor defects and mistakes during the Cultural Revolution and who fail to understand the defects and mistakes for the time being and do not examine their own defects and mistakes, we must not act with undue haste and must wait until they become aware of their defects and mistakes. Regarding people whose mistakes were relatively serious, who hold that they have been correct, and who do not admit and examine their mistakes, we must sincerely help them solve problems, must hold heart-to-heart talks to make them understand and become aware of their mistakes.

In dealing with the problems during the Cultural Revolution, we must take into consideration the historical conditions and environment at that time and the situation in the changes in people's ideology during the 10 years and we must not consider things in isolation at a given time. We must not investigate and affix individual responsibility for all things occurring at that time [words indistinct] We must conduct education and unite the majority.

XIZANG CONFERENCE DISCUSSES PUBLIC SECURITY WORK

HK210921 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Excerpts] In order to act in the spirit of the fifth national conference on public security political work, the regional Public Security Department held a regional conference from 6 to 11 August to discuss this topic.

The conference was attended by units directly under the regional public security departments, responsible comrades of various prefectural and city public security departments who are in charge of political work and discipline inspection work, and comrades from the regional Discipline Inspection Committee and the region's Political and Legal Committee. Zhang Xiangmin, vice chairman of the regional Advisory Committee; and Li Benshan, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, made speeches at the conference.

The aim of holding this regional conference was to implement the principle of consolidating the force in a strict way and to strengthen the building of the regional public security force's revolutionization, modernization, standardization, and militarization.

In the course of the conference, the participants studied the instructions of the central Secretariat on the responsibility of the People's Police Force for maintaining social order and safeguarding the security of the state, and for being a fighting force with a military nature. Therefore we must have strict and impartial disciplinary measures, strengthen military training, and implement militarized management. The participants also studied the important remarks and reports of comrades Deng Xiaoping, Yu Quli, Chen Pixian, and Liu Fuzhi. (Baima Douji), head of the regional Public Security Department, delivered a report entitled: "Consolidating the Force in a Strict Way and Strengthening the Building of the Regional Public Security Force in Accordance With the Requirements of the Four Modernizations."

In his report, Comrade (Baima Douji) said: Facts have shown that the regional Public Security Force is actively making improvements and has fighting capabilities. However, due to the influence of various factors, some members of the regional Public Security Force still have imperfections in varying degrees in ideology, work style, and organization.

He pointed out: Proceeding from this situation, we must greatly strengthen the ideological and political work in the public security force. We must purify the organization, enforce discipline, and strengthen education in the legal system and policies toward nationalities. We must particularly strengthen the building of the departments dealing with political work. We must select and promote cadres-policemen who have correct ideology, a good educational background, and strong capability to leading posts and to the political work departments, so as to cultivate the region's cadres-policemen as public security fighters who have ideals, morality, and good educational backgrounds; who observe discipline; and who are loved by the people but are hated by the enemy.

YUNNAN CYL MEMBERS VISIT WOUNDED PLA FIGHTERS

HK210718 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] On 17 August, the CYL Committee of the provincial Public Security Department organized more than 50 CYL members and youths to go to a general hospital of Kunming Military District to salute the PLA fighters who were gloriously wounded in the self-defense counterattack against Vietnam.

At a forum, (Yuan Yuan), a 21-year old Wa nationality sick and wounded fighter who has won the First Class Merit Citation, and other sick and wounded fighters told of their glorious deeds, how they fought bravely in the battle, and how they did not hesitate to risk their lives for safeguarding the motherland.

At the conclusion of the forum, the young public security fighters who were deeply moved by the deeds helped the sick and wounded fighters one after another to return to their rooms and gave them gifts which were bought by collecting funds from among the public security fighters.

YUNNAN MEETING PROMOTES BUILDING CIVILIZED UNITS

HK220159 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Excerpts] An on-the-spot meeting on building civilized units was recently held in Changning County by the provincial CPC Committee, government, and Military District to learn and publicize the experiences of this advanced county in building civilized units. The meeting concluded on 19 August after 5 days in session.

Zhang Zhiming, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and political commissar of the provincial Military District, and He Zhiqiang, vice governor, presided at this meeting and delivered reports. Xie Zhenhua, political commissar of the Kunming PLA units, made a speech. During the meeting, representatives of advanced units in Weixin, Luliang, Tonghai, Tengchong, Eryuan, and Zhongdian counties and of Kunming iron and steel company exchanged experiences. They also inspected a number of villages in Changning County that have done well in the building of civilization, visited a photographic exhibition, and listened to reports given by the county CPC Committee and People's Armed Forces Department.

CAVEAT ON INDIVIDUAL 'FORMATION OF CABINETS'

HK220420 Beijing WEN ZHAI BAO in Chinese No 148, 3 Aug 84

[Report from 22 Jul HENGSHUI RIBAO: "It is Essential To Uphold the Party's Criteria for Employing People in Individual 'Formation of Cabinets'"]

[Text] The CPC Committee of Wuqiang County in Hebei Province recently proposed at a meeting of cadres of units subordinate to the country authorities and those at and above section and group level in the townships and towns: In our eagerness to carry out reform, we should allow the leaders of certain units to 'form cabinets' [zu ge 4809 7041], but it is essential to uphold the party's criteria for employing people, especially the cadre principles advocated by the CPC Central Committee since the third plenary session of making the cadre force revolutionized, younger, better educated, and more professionally competent, and of appointing people to posts purely on merit. We must pay particular attention to certain individuals who organize gangs and factions under the pretext of "forming cabinets." We must certainly not allow the recently of "people of three categories" into the leadership groups.

HEBEI SAYS CULTURAL REVOLUTION ' ENTIRELY WRONG'

HK180350 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Station contributing commentator's article: "Totally Negating the Cultural Revolution By No Means Runs Counter to the Viewpoint of One Divides Into Two"]

[Text] The reason why the resolution adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee drew the conclusion that the Cultural Revolution should be totally negated is precisely because the Cultural Revolution was not partially, but totally inconsistent with realities, and because it was not partially, but entirely wrong. Through the test of practice, it was not, and could not be a revolution in any sense, nor any social progress, but was erroneously initiated by the leading member and made use of by counterrevolutionary cliques, and ended in an internal disorder which brought grave disasters to the party, state and people of all nationalities. It was characterized by grave, longstanding leftist errors which involved the entire situation.

Some comrades ask whether during the 10-year Cultural Revolution, we did not still make some important achievements in the economy, national defense, science and technology and foreign affairs. Should the viewpoint of one divides into two not be applied to all this? Yes, it should. But it was not one divides into two so far as the Cultural Revolution is concerned, but the one divides into two concerning the entity of the whole party and state at that time. During the 10-year Cultural Revolution, the conflict between right and wrong actually existed in the contradictory entity of the whole party and state. The achievements made during the Cultural Revolution were by no means achievements of the Cultural Revolution itself. They were precisely its opposite, namely, the correct forces of the party and state, and the results of the restrictions to a certain degree on the sabotage done by the Cultural Revolution.

Now, can the viewpoint of one divides into two be applied to the Cultural Revolution as one side of the contradiction? The answer is in the affirmative. However, such an application of the viewpoint one divides into two is not like the attempts of some comrades, who insist on separating correctness from something essentially wrong, by assessing it as 30-70, [30 percent good and 70 percent wrong]. We make an analysis of it only in the sense that a bad thing can lead to good results; namely, under the condition that the Cultural Revolution is totally negated and regarded teaching material. We should draw a bitter lesson from the painful mistakes to prevent a repetition of such mistakes as the Cultural Revolution in our country.

This is not treating mistakes as correct, but transforming them into correctness. Only in this sense can the viewpoint of one divides into two be applied to mistakes. But such correctness transformed from mistakes can not take the place of the original mistakes, and the original mistakes should not be denied on the strength of such transformation. Those original mistakes should not be spoken of as correct, nor spoken as if there were some correct factors and elements in them. Only when those original mistakes are thoroughly understood will it be possible to really draw a lesson from them and have them corrected, so that a transformation of the contradiction may be achieved.

Some comrades do not agree with the total negation of the Cultural Revolution under the pretext that they are applying the viewpoint of one divides into two. Apart from their lack of a genuine understanding of the viewpoint of one divides into two, and a proper understanding of the nature of the mistakes of the Cultural Revolution, an important reason is that they themselves were connected with the Cultural Revolution in one way or another. Some comrades to this day are involved in factionalism. They hold that they themselves or the faction which once protected them were correct, while the other faction was wrong. Others were recruited as party members during the Cultural Revolution and promoted, or were selected and sent to colleges, and so on. They hold that the total negation of the Cultural Revolution means negating themselves, and so on.

These comrades should understand that since the Cultural Revolution was erroneously initiated by the leading member, and made use of by the counterrevolutionary cliques and characterized by longstanding leftist errors which involved the whole situation, there could not be any correct factions in it. Without totally negating the Cultural Revolution and the two factions in it, it will be impossible for them to negate their own past mistakes, to emancipate themselves from leftist bondage, and to take the stand of the party's Marxist line. And it will be impossible for them to transform themselves from making mistakes into being correct as quickly as possible.

We can see, therefore, that education among our comrades in the basic principles of dialectical materialism and in the total negation of the Cultural Revolution is really an important and pressing task in our political and ideological work.

HEBEI CULTURAL REVOLUTION ECONOMY REVIEWED

HK210434 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Station contributing commentator's article: "Language in Figures, An Eloquent Negation -- on Total Negation of the Cultural Revolution"]

[Text] The article says: "Resolutions on Certain Questions in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC," adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, points out that the Cultural Revolution was not, and could not have been, a revolution in any sense, nor any form of social progress. The errors which occurred during the Cultural Revolution were characterized by grave leftist errors of long standing that involved the whole situation.

However, some people hold that during that 10 years, Hebei implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and production developed, while the province became stabilized early, and the situation was fine.

Was this really the case? The language of figures is most eloquent. We make an initial analysis with some statistics in the following:

First, the proportional relations were gravely unbalanced. Between 1967 and 1976, in gross industrial and agricultural output value, the proportion of agriculture fell from the original 39.5 percent to 33.2 percent; the proportion of light industry fell from the original 36.1 percent to 30.7 percent; and the proportion of heavy industry rose from the original 24.4 percent to 36.1 percent. This caused the province's agriculture and light industry, which had weak foundations, to weaken still more.

Within heavy industry, the phenomenon of being top-heavy also occurred. Comparing 1976 with 1966, manufacturing industry grew by 400 percent, while the extraction industry grew by only 89.7 percent.

In the agricultural structure, because of the focus on grasping grain alone, there was a serious disproportion among agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery, which exerted grave effects on the development of diversified management. And the ecological environment lost its balance. In 1955, the province's cotton output was as high as 646 million jin, but in 1976, the year the gang of four was smashed, the province's cotton output was only 219 million jin, a decrease of 66.1 percent. The output of edible oil also fell, from 804 million jin in 1955 to 377 million jin in 1976, a decrease of 53.1 percent. That was why the output of cotton in the province failed to meet the demand of the textile industry during the period of the 10 years of turmoil.

The grave results of the disproportion in agricultural and industrial production caused great losses to production and the livelihood of the people.

Second, economic results were poor and the losses incurred were shocking. During those 10 years, the development of industrial production chiefly depended on external factors in expanded reproduction, but this involved great blindness in action. At that time, the stress was on the production of iron and steel, coal, chemical fertilizer, and tractors in a big way; and each locality was to build a tractor plant and a diesel engine plant, while a repair service network was to be set up, with overhauls done in the county, general repairs done in the commune, minor repairs done in the production brigade, and so on. There were duplicated service centers and construction. Many prefectures and counties which did not possess the conditions to set up factories blindly went in for industry. This resulted in heavy losses.

According to statistics, in the 5 years between 1972 and 1976, 25 percent of the independent accounting industrial enterprises suffered deficits, and the level of deficits reached 1.25 billion yuan. In particular, the problems left in the machine-building industry were most serious. According to a 1978 investigation, among the more than 6,000 machine-building enterprises, 60 percent were set up during the Cultural Revolution. By 1982, 10 percent of the province's machine-building enterprises had either halted or somewhat halted production. Many of the products of the machine-building industry were discarded as scrap sold at reduced prices, or stockpiled for a long time because of their inferior quality, high prices and unsalability.

Third, there was an excess of investment, employment, and consumption but low economic results. Regarding industrial production, the net output value derived per 100 yuan of materials consumed was 47.1 yuan in 1966, but in 1976 it fell to 42.9 yuan. In agriculture, the peasants benefitted very little from the effort to boost grain output, despite the cost. The consumption of goods and materials in agriculture, which accounted for 26 percent of the gross agricultural output value in 1966, grew to 42 percent in 1976.

Economic construction in the period relied chiefly on an excessive rise in accumulation at the expense of the living standards of the people. The accumulation in the 17 years prior to the Cultural Revolution was achieved with an average annual increase rate of 3.3 percent, while in the 10 years of internal disorder the average annual increase rate was 15 percent, with the increase rate jumping from 15.8 percent in 1966 to 32.5 percent in 1976.

The accumulation rate was high but the results were poor. In those 10 years the total amount of investment in capital construction in the province was 11.1 billion yuan; however, the fixed assets delivered for use were only 6.1 billion yuan in the same period and the rate of delivery for use was only 55.3 percent, down by 17.4 percent from the first 17 years after 1949.

The foregoing analysis of statistics proves that during the 10 years of Cultural Revolution internal disorder a road of high accumulation and low living standards and economic results was taken in the province's industrial and agricultural production, which was characterized by great blindness in action. It enjoyed a high-sounding name but in reality suffered from great disasters. It seemed that the rate of development was high, but actually the aftereffects were grave.

It should also be pointed out that those 10 years witnessed some growth in industrial and agricultural production. This was due to the whole party and people, who had long received education in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought before the Cultural Revolution. Many people persisted in production under very difficult conditions. This restricted to a certain degree the sabotage done to the national economy by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. Without the Cultural Revolution, the achievements in the national economy would have been greater and better.

HEBEI PARTY RECTIFICATION SUCCESSES NOTED

HK180606 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Good success has been scored in party rectification in the organs directly under the provincial authorities since party rectification began, in particular since the comparison and examination stage.

First, through study, comparison and examination, the party members have come to a deep understanding that the ideological, political and organizational lines since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are absolutely correct, and genuinely inherit and safeguard Mao Zedong Thought. Without the bringing of order out of chaos since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, there would not be the vigorous flourishing of the party's cause today. Thereupon, they have raised consciousness in keeping political unity with the Central Committee, and there are now fewer phenomena of viewing the line since the 3d plenary session from a leftist or rightist stand either consciously or otherwise, of being not convinced about everything, and of frowning on everything and even making complaints.

Second, they have corrected the guiding ideology for professional work in their own departments. In accordance with the spirit of participating in discussion of major issues, having a grasp of the whole situation, and managing the affairs of one's own profession conveyed in a talk delivered by a comrade of the central authorities, they have examined the existing problems and shortcomings by centering around the party's tasks and target, proposed solutions to those problems and plans for creating a new situation, and corrected the guiding ideology for their own professions. Thus, they have closely linked the work in their own departments or units with the fulfillment of the plan for quadrupling annual gross industrial and agricultural output value, and with stepping up the pace of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Third, the fine tradition of the party's style of combining theory with practice, linking closely with the masses, and criticism and self-criticism has been revived and carried forward. A lively and vigorous situation in inner-party life has emerged. Bureaucratism and unhealthy trends such as taking advantage of one's power in seeking personal gain are being overcome in a down-to-earth manner. The party's style is beginning to undergo a marked change for the better. The relationships between the party and the masses and between the cadres and the masses have greatly improved. More than 3,200 non-party members in the organs directly under the provincial authorities have sent in applications for party membership. Of these, intellectuals account for over 70 percent. Great changes have taken place in the mental outlook of the party members. The overwhelming majority of those party members who were originally lacking or had insufficient revolutionary spirit are now beginning to brace up. A vigorous atmosphere of vying to become qualified and fine party members has appeared.

Fourth, comparatively great development has been made in the work of weeding out people of the three categories. A number of important cases have been cleared, a number of people of the three categories who were rather deeply hidden have been exposed, and the cases of a number of comrades who had committed some ordinary mistakes have been clarified. At present the work is developing in breadth and depth.

Fifth, party rectification has promoted reforms and economic work. The provincial CPC Committee and government have already issued more than 10 documents on implementing reforms. More than 80 plans have been drawn up by departments, commissions, offices and bureaus directly under the provincial authorities, along with more than 600 proposals for reform. More than 1,000 measures for implementing reforms and appropriate adaptations of measures have been proposed by various cities and prefectures. A mighty torrent of reforms from rural to urban areas, from production to circulation, and from the economic base to the superstructure is developing rapidly. Scenes of briskness and prosperity have emerged in all trades and professions. The first half of this year witnessed improvement of economic results by a large margin in industrial and commercial enterprises. For the first time there has been synchronous growth in output value and profits and tax payment. In the comprehensive indices of economic trends, the province has risen to the middle or upper levels, from being one of the poorest five provinces in the country last year. The gross output of summer crops this year is higher than that of last year, which saw a bumper harvest, and is a record. Financial revenue and commodity retail sales volume have respectively increased by 15.2 percent and 25.5 percent over the same period last year.

SHANXI'S LI LIGONG ON NEGATING CULTURAL REVOLUTION

OW200505 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] According to a report by this station's correspondent (Zhai Shengxiang), Li Ligong, secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, addressed the recent seventh enlarged plenary session of the fourth Shanxi provincial committee. Li Ligong said that the party organizations at various levels throughout the province should currently strive to carry out the party rectification and economic work well in an all-round way, regard the total negation of the Cultural Revolution as their important task, eliminate factionalism, strengthen party spirit, and bring about an excellent situation in Shanxi.

Li Ligong said: In the past few years, party organizations at all levels in our province have firmly implemented the line set by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The organizations have made great efforts to set to rights things which had been thrown into disorder. As a result, the political and economic situation in our province has been improving steadily.

However, the "leftist" influence, prejudice, and the remnants of factionalism which remain after 10 years of domestic turmoil are still manifested by some people, and the remnant style of the Cultural Revolution can often be seen in the political life and work of some of our comrades. Here are some of the major manifestations:

1. Some people still under the influence of factionalism continue to nag at old comrades in contention for better positions.
2. Some people still cling to the method of the Cultural Revolution in judging their comrades and things and are still fond of accusing others of having the backing of some big shots.
3. Some people will support a thing done by one comrade but will oppose the same thing done by another comrade.
4. In normal times some people do not like to take part in criticism in the normal democratic activities of the party, nor do they have anything to inform their party organizations about. However, when someone is about to be admitted into the party, get a pay raise, or get promoted they will come out to accuse him, even trying to resort to comprehensive democracy by staging sit-ins, making unjustified demands, and posting small-character posters to hurl personal attacks on him, exaggerate his mistakes to the maximum, and even try to slander and frame him.
5. Instead of concentrating on doing their work, some people create so-called political information to spread rumors in an attempt to confuse and poison people's minds.

These manifestations are negative factors which prevent us from creating an excellent situation. Therefore, we must completely negate the Cultural Revolution. Only by doing so can we solve our fundamental problems.

Li Ligong said: Our task of negating the Cultural Revolution is an arduous one. Party organizations at all levels should simultaneously conduct education on the negation of the Cultural Revolution, the elimination of factionalism and the strengthening of party spirit. Party organizations should regard this education as an important task for setting things right politically and ideologically.

Li Ligong stressed: In negating the Cultural Revolution, leadership at all levels must first take the lead in eliminating factionalism and strengthening party spirit. Party members should first negate their mistakes committed during the Cultural Revolution. No one should regard himself as always right and constantly try to find fault with the opposite side. Still less should he be allowed to distort the slogan about the negation of the Cultural Revolution, which is a correct one, and to use it to punish comrades. Leadership at all levels should guide the masses in consciously negating the Cultural Revolution, eliminating its remaining influence, abandoning the "leftist" way of thinking and all negative factors formed during the Cultural Revolution, while doing a good job in sorting out the three categories of persons, strengthening unity on a new basis, and striving to create an excellent situation in Shanxi.

CORRECTION TO SHANXI'S CORRECTING FORMALISM

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Shanxi Urges Exaggeration, Formalism Corrected" published in the 17 August China DAILY REPORT, page R 3, first paragraph, line two: ...if a key household has sold more than 100,000 jin of grain... (changing 1,000,000 to 100,000)

JILIN ARMY UNITS FORUM REVIEWS CULTURAL REVOLUTION

SK170615 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] The Political Department of the Jilin Provincial Military District held a forum today on the special topic of thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution. At the forum, in line with the actual situation prevailing in the Military District, participants further straightened out their ideological line by discussing the negative results which are caused by the PLA units that supported the broad masses of the left during the Great Cultural Revolution.

As for the movement of three supports and two militaries, some comrades of the Political Department under the provincial Military District once contended that, during the Great Cultural Revolution, the PLA units had sheltered a number of veteran cadres, had resisted some erroneous practices, and had played a role in stabilizing the situation. After holding the special discussion, they contended that such a viewpoint is wrong.

Generally, the Great Cultural Revolution was aimed at overthrowing the capitalist roaders and taking over power from them. All PLA units implemented the leftist line in conducting military control and supporting the left. They criticized and struggled against a majority of revolutionary leading cadres by supporting the masses of one faction, bringing about serious results. In referring to the movement of supporting the left, comrades from the propaganda section under the provincial Military District said that the movement of supporting the left was actually to support one faction and to suppress another faction, thus creating factionalism. The PLA units had been affected by local factionalism through supporting-the-left activities, which greatly damaged unity among them, unity between the Army and the government, and between the Army and the people. Though the great alliance was formed at last, the PLA units had actually supported the leaders of the two factions to get into the alliance, and, thus, they had let hidden troubles of letting three-category elements infiltrate into leading bodies at all levels. After holding discussions on thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution, the cadres and fighters of the Political Department under the provincial Military District felt that we must negate the movement of supporting the left while negating the Great Cultural Revolution. Only by doing so can they truly draw lessons from history and further straighten out their ideological line.

LIAONING: LI DESHENG REPORT READ AT POWER MEETING

SK220217 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] On 21 August, the fifth northeast power grid meeting was held in Shenyang to exchange experiences in conserving power, using power in a planned way, and relying on the masses in running power stations. Li Daigeng, vice minister of the Water Resources and Electric Power, responsible comrades of Liaoning, Jilin, and Heilongjiang Provincial Governments, including Li Guixian, Feng Yingkui, and An Zhendong, and representatives from the four leagues in the eastern part of Nei Monggol, totaling some 300 persons, attended the meeting.

A written report by Comrade Li Desheng, Political Bureau member of the CPC Central Committee, and head of the Northeast Power Grid leading group, was read at the meeting. He pointed out: Northeast China is suffering from acute power shortages. To solve this problem, we must first broaden the sources of power, and second, conserve power. Under the new situation, we must not slacken our efforts in the slightest degree for grasping power utilization in a planned way, power conservation, and safety in utilizing power. All power consumers, especially large consumers, must set management targets for achieving the best economic results, and carry out the three power management tasks in a scientific way.

He expressed the hope that power departments at all levels will continue to consider overcoming the tyrannic workstyle of power units as one of the important aspects in making rectification and corrections simultaneously in the course of party rectification, and to improve their workstyle in power supply service as well as the quality of service.

'LUMBER MAGNATE' EXECUTED FOR FRAUD IN DANDONG

OW180005 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1506 GMT 16 Aug 84

[By correspondents Lu Yunde and Zhao Dean]

[Excerpt] Shenyang, 16 Aug (XINHUA) -- On the morning of 16 August a public trial was held in Dandong City. The trial, a major economic criminal case, involved the fraudulent purchase of nearly 8,000 cubic meters of state lumber as well as graft, fraud, and bribes totaling over 143,000 yuan in violation of law. Culprit Cheng Shenglan, known as the "lumber magnate," was sentenced to death according to law. She was executed on 16 August.

Cheng Shenglan, a 42-year-old woman, was a former purchasing agent for the Civil Engineering Construction Cooperation under the Dandong City Second Light Industry Bureau. From 1980 to May 1982, she took advantage of her job to illegally purchase state lumber, thereby gaining by graft some 90,900 yuan, swindling some 45,000 yuan, and taking some 7,500 yuan in bribes, totaling over 143,000 yuan.

GANSU'S LI ZIQI CALLS ON OUTSTANDING PEASANT

OW200615 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] According to a report by this station's correspondent (Zhao Shengqin), (Yao Fengqiao), a peasant in Gansu who specializes in brickmaking, has been admitted to the Communist Party of China for his contribution in assisting poor families in achieving prosperity by teaching them how to make bricks. (Yao Fengqiao) hails from (Nanbaizi) village, (Gonghe) Township, Zhengning County, Gansu Province. As the natural conditions there are poor, the local people lead an impoverished life. He and seven poor families of his village set up a brick-and-tile kiln in 1982. In the past 2 years he has been teaching other peasants how to make bricks and tiles, and now 10 peasant families have a share in the kiln. These families, who used to rely on supplied grain and relief funds, now lead a normal life without having to worry about food and housing. Each family has several hundred yuan in savings deposits.

Li Ziqi, secretary of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee, recently made a special trip to call on (Yao Fengqiao). Li Ziqi praised him for having done something very significant. In accordance with the long-standing request of (Yao Fengqiao), the (Gonghe) Township party committee has admitted him to the party.

A note by an editor of this station to this news dispatch reads: The conduct of (Yao Fengqiao), who has passed on his specialized skill to other poor families in order to help them achieve prosperity, is admirable. A leading comrade of the CPC Central Committee said recently: A party organization should think about assisting some of the people in achieving prosperity; it should also think about helping others catch up. Our party's policy of helping rural peasants achieve prosperity encourages some of them to become well-off first. At the same time, we should work for the welfare of the people who have not yet achieved prosperity in order to help them become well-off quickly. Our party organizations should play their role in this respect. I hope that the advanced elements, especially the party members, among the specialized households will set good examples for others to follow.

ECONOMIST MAKES SUGGESTIONS FOR GANSU REFORMS

HK180308 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] This morning the well-known economist Comrade Yu Guangyuan delivered a report in the hall of Lanzhou University on strategy and reforms. In his report, Comrade Yu Guangyuan applied the basic principles of socialist economics to expound on issues of strategic planning and reforms. The report, penetrating and linked to reality, made a great impression on the responsible comrades of the provincial organs, institutes of higher education, and scientific research units who heard it.

Since arriving in Gansu on 29 July, the National Land Economics Association investigation team headed by Comrade Yu Guangyuan has focused on investigating the Hexi area and the arid central areas of Gansu, represented by Dingxi. Through going down to the rural areas and factories to investigate, study, and hold forums, the comrades of the team have put forward many good suggestions as contributions to invigorating the province's economy.

At the conclusion of the report meeting, Jia Zhijie, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, expressed thanks to Comrade Yu Guangyuan and the 12 other experts. Vice Governor Nian Dexiang handed Comrade Yu Guangyuan a letter officially appointing him senior economics adviser of the provincial government.

The team led by Comrade Yu Guangyuan left Lanzhou this afternoon. In the future they will maintain regular contacts with Gansu and will come for further investigations, either in small groups or as a whole team.

SHAANXI: XIAN REVIEWS CULTURAL REVOLUTION ERRORS

HK190624 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] According to XIAN WANBAO, during the study stage of party rectification the organs of the Propaganda Department of the Xian City CPC Committee have organized everyone to seriously study the party rectification documents in connection with totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution so as to unify their thinking and guide them to carry out specific analysis in theory and practice in connection with what happened in Xian City, and particularly in the factions to which they belonged, during the Cultural Revolution. They have therefore come to understand the following points:

1. The guiding ideology of both factions in Xian was wrong. Both of them took as their guide for action the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and aimed the spearhead at the capitalist-roaders. Even the so-called royalist faction at the start of the Cultural Revolution acted like the rebels in pointing the spearhead at the so-called capitalist headquarters within the party. This later developed into a big contest for dragging out capitalist-roaders and struggling against them, in which each faction criticized those whom the other defended.
2. The line pursued by both Xian factions was wrong. Both were infected by phobia of rightism and vigorously pushed an ultraleftist line. In ideological line, they went in for idealism and metaphysics; in political line, they fully accepted the viewpoint of taking the class struggle as the key link and reversed the relationship between the enemies and ourselves; in organizational line, demarcation lines were drawn according to factions, and those who followed your faction should prosper while those who followed the other should perish; the idea was current that I alone am leftist and revolutionary.
3. The methods and means used by both Xian factions were wrong. Taking the four bigs [speaking out freely, airing views fully, holding great debates, and writing big-character posters] as their weapons, they developed from fighting with pens and words to using knives, guns, clubs, and truncheons, which eventually escalated to citywide struggles by force.
4. The struggle between the two Xian factions caused evil consequences. Even today the shade of factionalism still haunts certain units; although there are no open mountain-strongholds, there are hidden reefs there. The aftereffects of the Cultural Revolution still linger in certain units, with anarchism, individualism, and liberalism growing in a malignant way and seriously affecting stability and unity in the city and the smooth progress of socialist modernization.

Everyone said with feeling: Totally negating the two Xian factions is an important content of totally negating the Cultural Revolution; it is a drastic measure for dealing with the situation and the key to uprooting factionalism.

At present education in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution is unfolding in depth in the Propaganda Department of the city CPC Committee.

I. 22 Aug 84

T 3

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHWEST REGION

ARMY, PEOPLE IMPLEMENT 'TWO SUPPORTS' IN XINJIANG

HK220630 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] From 14 to 16 August, Xiao Quanfu, commander of the Urumqi Military Region, studied and implemented the spirit of the national conference on the "two supports" with army men and people in the Turpan area, which is nicknamed "the land of flames." They also put forward concrete measures for the "two supports" and the work of developing spiritual civilization jointly by the Army and the people.

Turpan Prefecture and a certain PLA unit stationed there are advanced collectives of Xinjiang Region and the Urumqi Military Region in supporting the Army and the government. In August this year, they both attended the national congress of progressives in supporting the Army and the government and were honorably awarded citations and banners by the congress.

After the conclusion of the national congress on supporting the Army and the government, Comrade Xiao Quanfu personally went to Turpan to express congratulations. At the forum attended by leading cadres of Turpan Prefecture and County and all PLA units stationed there, he and the participants studied the spirit of the national congress on supporting the Army and the government. He pointed out: The joint Army-people efforts to build socialist spiritual civilization and the joint Army-prefecture efforts to train qualified persons for the four modernizations is a good form and way of keeping close ties between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people for the new period. In the future, we must carry out the work of supporting the Army and the government, with stress laid on the work of building spiritual civilization with joint Army-people efforts.

Turpan County is a point of spiritual civilization built with joint Army-people efforts, the setting up of which was proposed by Comrade Xiao Quanfu. This time, he and leading cadres of the Army and the prefecture studied the plan and measures for building civilized counties with joint Army-people efforts. He said: Turpan is a tourist area, well-known at home and abroad. We started our work with a town -- Turpan Town -- a channel -- (Putao Gou) -- and a city -- ancient (Diaohu) City -- and as a result, a slight move in one part may affect the situation as a whole.

Over the past few days, the temperatures in Turpan have been high. Under the scorching sun, Comrade Xiao Quanfu inspected the fourth CYL team, (Putao Gou), and (Huayuan) brigade, which are points of spiritual civilization built with joint Army-people efforts. He also made a special trip to Shanshan to inspect the situation in building a civilized battalion and a civilized courtyard by a certain PLA regiment stationed there and the situation in striving to become civilized army men.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES TAIWAN FOR AIDING HIJACKERS

HK220404 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1600 GMT 21 Aug 84

["Commentary" by Guo Zhao: "Why Does Taipei Commend Hijackers?" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- On 13 August, the South Korean authorities violated the provisions of international law and international conventions by announcing the release of six hijackers, including Zhuo Zhangren, before their sentences had expired, and by "compelling them to leave."

These six criminals immediately became "heroes" in Taipei. Taipei sent a special plane to bring them back, and when they arrived in Taipei, people set off firecrackers to bid them welcome. They were given more than \$47,000 of "relief funds in cash" as well as a house each. All Taipei's important officials went into action. They received them, gave them presents, and praised them. During his meeting with them, Chiang Ching-kuo praised the hijack as a "heroic deed." In its editorial, the CHUNG YANG JIH PAO [THE CENTRAL DAILY] even went so far as to praise them as "good children of the Chinese nation."

In actual fact though, Taipei must admit that their "heroes" are "defective." Thus, they try to cover up the story a bit with a careful choice of words such as "seized an airplane" and "seize control of a CPC civil airplane."

Hijacking gravely jeopardizes aviation safety and is thus detested by the whole world. Thus the Hague Convention has been enacted, which calls for inflicting severe punishment for hijackers. Taiwan has also signed The Hague Convention. Now that they praise and commend these hijackers, how can they justify themselves? An editorial in CHUNG YANG JIH PAO justifies this in the following terms:

First, the six people, including Zhuo Zhangren, are entirely different from "those whom The Hague Convention seeks to sanction and guard against" in that their purpose was to "seek freedom." This is a gross deception. We only have to look at some scholars' "forthright admonitions" published in Taiwan newspapers not long ago to get a clear idea of how indifferently the Taiwan authorities ignore international law. Ch'iu Hung-ta [800] 1347 6671], a professor of international law, said: "The international community's conventions on flight security, including The Hague Convention, the Montreal Convention, and the Tokyo Convention, give no consideration to political asylum in order to prevent people from abusing political asylum -- some of our fellow countrymen do not understand this and they mistakenly think that the fight against communism justifies every means." A professor at the National Taiwan University also pointed out that if this airplane flew to Taiwan, Taiwan would also handle the issue the same way South Korea handled it (by imprisoning the hijackers). We should not be so excited that we forget about international rules. Another political professor also advised the Taiwan authorities to "abide by international laws and conventions concerning international flight security. Otherwise we encourage hijacking and endanger international flight security."

Second, by "protecting human rights." Because Zhuo Zhangren and the others "risked their lives and narrowly escaped death," their arrival in Taiwan is the "victory of humanitarianism." We would like to ask: Did the 105 innocent passengers of the hijacked airliner not also "narrowly escape death?" Should we not protect their human rights? Comparing 6 to 105, which is more important? A Taipei lawyer who went to South Korea to defend the hijackers also admitted that the means adopted by Zhuo Zhangren and his collaborators "involved social morality" and "by hijacking a civil airplane, they were not only countering the Communist Party, but also innocent people."

I. 22 Aug 84

U 2

CHINA
PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

Zhuo Zhangren and his gang were offenders in mainland China. They were engaged in stealing and swindling, fighting with arms, or acting indecently. Naturally, many Taiwanese people are aware of this and their purpose in hijacking the airplane and "seeking freedom." Consequently, when the authorities were citing the offenders, the press carried a forthright admonition which suggested: "We should refer to West Germany's attitude in dealing with the people who have escaped from East Germany. The West German Government helps them in seeking jobs and settling down, but does not offer rewards or give enormous publicity to the cases within and outside the country." Some people have reminded Zhuo Zhangren and the others to adapt themselves to Taiwanese society and not adopt a dependent mentality. Some people hold that the lauding of the "heroes" by the authorities may become a burden on Taiwanese society.

It is thus obvious that the mentality of the Taiwanese authorities in directing the farce of citing the hijackers is: in spite of the international rules, consequences, and so forth, this anti-communist material should be fully utilized as it is not easily obtained

BEIJING UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR URGES REUNIFICATION

HK200442 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0252 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Report by Zhang Liming: "May Scholars on Both Sides of the Strait Join Hands and Advance Together -- An Interview With Professor Jiang Zehan of Beijing University" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] "The strait can never separate the common aspiration of the people on both sides. No descendants of the Yan and Huang emperors do not look forward to the reunification of their motherland."

This is a passage we excerpted from Professor Jiang Zehan's notebook. Mr Jiang is now teaching in the Mathematics Department of Beijing University.

During the summer vacation we came to Mr Jiang's house which is located in Yannanyuan, a verdant and quiet garden. When talking about the reunification of the motherland, Mr Jiang expressed himself emotionally. He said with deep feelings: "Before and after 1948, quite a few Beijing University professors and scholars moved away to Taiwan. Many of my colleagues and friends are still working on the other side of the strait. Although many years have elapsed, I still miss them very much."

Mr Jiang recalled a short stopover in Taipei more than 30 years ago. In June 1949, Mr Jiang returned to the mainland of the motherland from Switzerland by way of Hong Kong. In those days the Bohai Gulf was blockaded, and it was impossible to sail directly from Hong Kong to Tianjin. So, Mr Jiang was stranded in Hong Kong for more than 2 months. During this time he went to Taipei to visit some old friends there. His cousin, Mrs Hu Shi, was then also in Taipei, but Mr Hu Shi was in the United States. In the short span of 3 to 5 days, Mr Jiang visited many famous people in the educational field and was deeply impressed. He and his friends all expressed the earnest hope that they would soon meet again. However, they did not expect that they would be separated from one another for more than 30 years. Some of his old friends have passed away with much regret that they could not realize their long-cherished desire.

We respectfully listened to this famous mathematician. He began studying topology in 1928, and for the first time introduced topology to China. He is the first man to translate the book "Topology," which was published in 1948 by the Commercial Press and was the first textbook on topology. This book has played a major role in training many young and middle-aged mathematicians. Since he began teaching at Beijing University in 1931 he has never left this school.

He has devoted all his time to the study of topology and teaching work. At present he has pupils everywhere, and is playing a major role in the study of mathematics in schools and research institutes. In 1973, a foreign academic work on topology introduced the fixed point theory developed by Jiang Boju and Shi Genhua, both students of Mr Jiang. In 1979, Mr Jiang published his scientific work entitled "Fixed Point Theory".

Then we asked about the state of Mr Jiang's family. He said with a laugh that there are 15 people in his family and all living in Beijing. His wife graduated from the Mathematics Department of Beijing University and taught successively at the Chinese People's University and the Farm Machinery College. She has retired from teaching work. Mr Jiang has three sons. The eldest is an associate fellow at the Semiconductor Research Institute; the second son is an associate professor in the Mechanics Department of Qinghua University; and the youngest son is an associate fellow in the Biophysics Research Institute. They have all made achievements in their respective research fields. The three eldest grandchildren of Mr Jiang are studying at the university, and two of them are studying in the respective mathematics and physics departments of Beijing University. Other grandchildren are studying in secondary and primary schools and in kindergartens. Mr Jiang said: "My living and working conditions are all quite good, and I can settle down to my work."

His desk was full of books and papers, and Mr Jiang was at work on translating his scientific work "Fixed Point Theory" into English. The book will be published by a German publishing house. Mr Jiang said: "I hope that my fellow mathematicians in Taiwan will give me their valuable opinions when seeing the English version of this book. We can learn from each other by exchanging ideas and make joint efforts to develop China's science and culture!"

Mr Jiang said this sincerely, and he is indeed revealing his innermost feelings. This respectable veteran scholar has studied abroad on three different occasions. Each time he completed his study, he went back to the mainland of the motherland without hesitation. He thinks that it is the unshirkable duty for all Chinese people to build up the strength of their nation. At present, he has reached the advanced age of 80, but he is still performing his duties wholeheartedly. He is a member of the Scientific Council of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and he also has teaching tasks. Not long ago he and his assistants completed the training of three postgraduate students who secured master of science degrees. Now he is receiving another group of postgraduate students who are striving for their doctoral degrees.

In conclusion, Mr Jiang mentioned some of his old colleagues and friends who are working in Taiwan. When visiting Taiwan in 1949, Mr Jiang met his students Mr Liao Shantao, who was then working in the postgraduate research institute of Taiwan. Afterward, Mr Liao received a doctoral degree in the United States and returned to the mainland in 1956. He is now a professor in the Mathematics Department of Beijing University. Mr Jiang mentioned Mao Zishui, Chen Xueping, Yao Yiwu, Shen Kang, Qian Siliang, and Xu Xianxiu, who are still in Taiwan. Mr Jiang said that he has not heard from them for many years and does not know the state of their lives and work. So he misses them very much. He said: I ardently look forward to the reunification of the motherland and to getting together again with my old friends at an early date.

REACTION TO U.S. HELICOPTER SALE TO PRC

OW192358 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] In the Vietnam conflict, the United States used choppers as one of its principal defensive and offensive weapons. Helicopters carried troops into battle, the gunships were used to attack Viet Cong strongholds. The Russians value helicopters so highly that their carriers are dominated by those that carry this sort of aircraft.

So, the Republic of China views with some alarm the U.S. State Department's licensing of the sale of 24 Sikorsky civilian helicopters to Red China. Admittedly, these choppers do not have heavy armor or mounts for major weapons. But they could be used for the military, especially against the Republic of China. They are built to withstand hot weather and fly at high altitudes.

Taiwan is both hot and mountainous. Such machines do not seem designed for conflicts with the Soviet Union, although they might be useful in the Chinese Communists' continuing war with Vietnam. The U.S. agreement to sell weapons to Red China is presumably for the purpose of playing Peking against Moscow. However, these choppers do not constitute much of an addition to Communist China's striking force. To put them in the air against the Soviets would be suicidal. The prospects are quite different if they are regarded as use against the Free Chinese.

For an example, such helicopters could cross the coastlines and make landings in the mountains behind the lines. Taiwan's mountainous country is largely undefended. Forces of the Republic of China concentrate on the coastal plain and depend on the rugged terrain to keep enemy troops out of the mountainous areas. These choppers could change the strategy and allow landings where they are not now expected.

The people of Taiwan are entitled to defend themselves. Even the United States has said so in the Taiwan Relations Act. It has agreed to sell the weapons necessary to keep the Communists out of the island. The helicopter sale adds strength to the Republic of China's case for more defensive weapons. More advanced fighter aircraft and missiles are best needed, but so far have not been forthcoming from the United States. In the light of the chopper sale to Red China, reconsideration should be given to the Republic of China's needs. The weapons sought are by no means offensive. Free China wants only to defend itself from the communization the Chinese Reds have promised to carry out on Taiwan. There is no weapon in the Republic of China arsenal capable of carrying out an offensive war against the Chinese Communists.

On the other hand, Peking's capability for crossing the Taiwan Straits and attacking Free China is constantly increasing. The United States is pledged to concern itself with the security of Taiwan. Selling choppers to Red China, it is endangering itself. If war comes in the Taiwan Straits, the Americans can not keep out of it.

Strong Taiwan defense, in the avoidance of powerful Red Chinese offensive capability, is the best way to keep the peace in this part of the world.

TRADE PROCUREMENT MISSION TO VISIT U.S. 22 SEP

OW220259 Taipei CNA in English 0238 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 21 (CNA) -- The nation's ninth procurement mission to the United States, designed to narrow the ROC-U.S. trade imbalance, will leave for the United States on September 22, the Board of Foreign Trade [BOFT] announced Tuesday.

Officials with BOFT said that preparatory work is under way for purchase of U.S. agricultural, industrial, mineral, and consumer products. It was not immediately known what U.S. states and cities the upcoming "Buy-American" trade mission would visit. No additional details or itineraries were available.

In a report recently compiled by BOFT pertaining to the nation's eight procurement missions in the past, the top trading organization pointed out that the ROC trade delegations had received warm receptions and attention from officials and businessmen in the states and the cities where they visited. The warm responses by the Americans indicated that the missions' tours had contributed to the further promotion of substantive relations between the Republic of China and the United States, the BOFT report said. There is a need for the country to send more such procurement missions to the United States in future, according to BOFT.

During the past eight procurement assignments, this country bought U.S. goods valued at U.S. Dollars 6.62 billion, the last mission purchasing U.S. products worth U.S. Dollars 670 million, official statistics show.

BOFT said that members of the last eight missions consisted of representatives or top executives from private and government enterprises. They made wide contacts with U.S. state and city officials and businessmen, it added.

CHINA POST PRAISES PAROLE OF KAOHSIUNG PRISONERS

OW210727 Taipei CHINA POST in English 17 Aug 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Parole of Four Kaohsiung Riot Prisoners"]

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense announcement Wednesday afternoon on the paroling of four prisoners of the 1979 Kaohsiung riot prisoners, headed by Lin Yi-Hsiung, for good behavior should be welcomed by all freedom-loving and justice-loving people.

Lin, 44, former provincial assemblyman, was released on parole after his 12-years in military prison, more than half of the jail term. He was therefore eligible for release on parole in accordance with the stipulations of Article 77 of the Criminal Law which stipulates "If there is evidence of repentance during the execution of a sentence of imprisonment, a conditional release may be granted to a prisoner who has completed one half of the due jail term." Lin's release on parole was based on his good conduct in prison without indulging in any political activities.

Also paroled with Lin were Kao Chun-Ming, 55, former secretary general of the Taiwan Presbyterian Church, Ms Lin Wen-Che, 45, former dean of a businessman. They were sentenced to jail terms ranging from five to seven years for harboring Shih Ming-teh who was sentenced to life imprisonment as the leader of the Kaohsiung riot on the evening of December 10, 1979.

All were escorted to their homes Wednesday afternoon by the respective agents of the judicial authorities. They will enjoy freedom during the remainder of their terms on good conduct. Lin's wife, Ms Fang Su-min, member of the Legislative Yuan, who went to the United States to visit her daughter, returned home Wednesday evening for a long-awaited reunion which was a surprise for her.

I. 22 Aug 84

V 3

CHINA
TAIWAN

The government's decision to parole them has been lauded as very magnanimous by Mr David Dean, director of the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT), who learned the news of their release in the United States. He said that the decision of the Taipei authorities will create a very good reaction in the U.S. Congress and American public.

It is hoped that as a result of the government's lofty decision and generous consideration of the prisoners involved in the Kaohsiung riot of 1979, the Taiwan Independence movement elements will appreciate the kindness and thoughtfulness of the government authorities in permitting them to regain freedom. It was a magnificent move to promote social harmony and national unity. Others will also be able to enjoy the same opportunity on good behavior when they have served half of their prison terms.

The four persons who regained freedom Wednesday should be grateful to the government's routine application of the law to enable them to win another chance of becoming useful and constructive citizens.

'MAJOR RESHUFFLE' PLANNED FOR XINHUA OFFICIALS

HK220311 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 22 Aug 84 p 1

[By Donald Cheung]

[Text] A major reshuffle is on the way for China's official representatives in both Hong Kong and Macau, according to various sources. The move is understood to have been mooted to fall in line with Peking's policy of switching around its cadres under a two-pronged objective.

While the swap can ensure better control by the central Government, it will also create vacancies for newcomers.

SCM POST sources said several senior representatives of the local branch of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY are expected to be posted back to Peking soon. Although no fixed date is known, some names, including Mr Luo Keming, Mr Cao Weilian and Mr Ye Feng, all NCNA vice-directors, have been mentioned.

And Mr Li Jusheng, No 2 in the official line-up, is strongly tipped to leave the territory later this year to become a member of the joint liaison office on Hong Kong.

Noting that there have been suggestions of staff changes, one diplomatic source said the major talking point centres around Mr Li Jusheng, who is believed to be looking for a part-time and less demanding job.

It is predicted that Mr Li Chuwen, who came here last year with the NCNA's local chief, Mr Xu Jiatun, will stay on. Diplomatic sources feel the departure of Mr Li, who appears to have moved up in the local hierarchy recently, would be too great a loss to the NCNA.

Although the pending reshuffle does not necessarily arise from the 1997 issue, it does have an indirect bearing on the territory, as the newcomers will join in "running the show," according to observers.

"This kind of reshuffle has, in fact, been taking place in the past few years. Peking realises that such changes are necessary to cope with changing circumstances," one source said, hinting that similar changes may also be in the offing for the Bank of China and China Resources. It is understood that the official Chinese thinking is to have as many justified swaps as possible to avert power consolidation and to enhance work efficiency.

In Macau, it was reliably learned that the man in the No 2 position, Mr Zheng Hua of the Nam Kong Trading Co, will soon be transferred to Hong Kong. Mr Zheng is reputed to be the architect of the tripartite agreement struck in advance of Macau's elections last week.

The compromise pact was reached between Macau's Governor, Rear-Admiral Vasco da Almeida e Costa, the former president of the territory's Legislative Assembly, Dr Carlos Assumpcao, and Peking's representative in Macau, on the understanding that Dr Assumpcao's six-member group would secure all seats in the direct election.

The revelation is believed to be seen as embarrassing to Peking and for that reason, Mr Zheng is no longer in favour. Another theory is that Mr Zheng has been victimised by the Chinese establishment in Macau.

Sources said the former Peking-based NCNA official was supposed to replace Mr Ke, now in his 70s, when he was moved to Macau less than a year ago. The pair are said to have regular contact with the Portuguese Administration in Macau on domestic affairs, including the legislature's dissolution earlier this year. They also seek advice and instructions from the NCNA office in Hong Kong almost on a weekly basis. Mr Zheng will be replaced by Mr Li Yaoqi, the director of the Guangdong Travel Bureau.

SINO-BRITISH TALKS FOCUS ON UNRESOLVED ISSUES

MK220314 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORING POST in English 22 Aug 84 pp 1, 24

[By Frank Choi]

[Text] Peking, Aug 21 -- The focus of the 21st round of the Sino-British talks is a series of unresolved issues including land, civil aviation and nationality, according to the British Ambassador to Peking, Sir Richard Evans.

At the end of the first gathering in the two-day working session, he told reporters that these and other issues still needed further discussion before the initialling of the draft agreement. He said the negotiation teams had yet to fix an exact date for the initialling or decide details of the ceremony. He stressed that the three outstanding issues were among many other important issues which needed further discussion.

But the general feeling is that the talks have gone well.

They began light-heartedly, with the leader of the Chinese team, Mr Zhou Nan, reciting a poem from the Tang Dynasty describing the three gorges along the Yangtse River.

"The never-ending cries from monkeys on the two banks can be heard from the boat on the river, but the people on the boat are unaware that they have passed through tens of thousands of mountains," the poem goes.

Mr Zhou then told Sir Richard that "the lines are not only good to describe the scene, but even better to describe the feeling of those involved in the scene." Mr Zhou asked Sir Richard if he had visited the three gorges. Sir Richard said he had not, but that many in his team would like to. Mr Zhou suggested that the British team should see the gorges and the three Chinese "furnace" cities of Nanking, Wuhan and Chongqing.

He noted that during his last visit, the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, had said he would like to see them during his next visit," he said.

"I hope Sir Geoffrey will have a chance to see them during his next visit," he said.

Sir Richard will spend four days in Beidaihe after completing this round tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the head of the British team in the working group, Dr David Wilson, said it was looking through the documents submitted by both sides and tackling difficulties as they arose. His Chinese counterpart, Mr Ke Zaishue, said his side was going into details of issues which remain unresolved. He suggested that once these issues were finalized, it would mean the draft agreement was almost ready for initialling.

As for the progress of the working group and the formal negotiations, the leaders of the teams described them as "useful, businesslike and productive."

TAIBEI-SEOUL RELATIONS SAID FALTERING

HK211418 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 21 Aug 84 p 1

["New Talks" column: "The Falling of One Leaf Heralds the Autumn -- on Taipei-Seoul Relations"]

[Text] Taiwan newspapers have published reports that Hsueh Yu-chi will go back to Taipei for consultations next month. Hsueh Yu-chi is the "ambassador" of the Taiwan authorities in Seoul. This post is the most important of all the key posts in the "Ministry of Foreign Affairs" headed by Chu Fu-sung (who had also been in charge of the work in Seoul before he was appointed "minister of foreign affairs"). As South Korea is the only country left in East Asia that maintains foreign relations with Taiwan, both Hsueh and Chu would be in trouble for failing to fulfill their tasks if they failed to preserve this post and if the number of East Asian countries that have diplomatic relations with Taipei was reduced to zero.

Usually, it is routine for an ambassador to go home to Taipei for consultations. However, this is not the case with this journey home by Hsueh Yu-chi. There are other causes and consequences for this journey, and there will also be a sequel to it.

Hsueh Yu-chi was sent to Seoul to take up the post last February and has held it for only a year and a half. Three months after he arrived at his post, he faced the incident of Zhuo Changren and the five other criminals who hijacked a CAAC airliner. This incident betrayed the secret of Taipei-Seoul relations, that Seoul has its own ideas and does not act entirely according to Taipei's demands.

This was not a problem related solely to Hsueh Yu-chi's own competence or ability. The pressure of events has kept him from finding a way out. Zhuo Changren and the other five hijackers were held in prison in Seoul for more than 400 days and this meant that this "ambassador" became a "diplomatic prisoner" for 1 year and 3 months. Censured by the Taipei authorities, Hsueh Yu-chi could not go back to Taipei to report on his work and discuss ways to deal with the situation. If Zhuo Changren had actually been held in prison for the 10 years of the sentence, perhaps Hsueh would not have been able to go home to Taipei for several years. After Zhuo Changren and the others arrived in Taipei, Hsueh Yu-chi finally had a way out. Taiwan papers reported that "the Ministry of Foreign Affairs thinks that he has met the requirements for our diplomatic envoys periodical journeys home for consultations and therefore accepted his application for a home visit." It was only then that this "diplomatic prisoner" was released.

The first thing for Hsueh Yu-chi to do after he arrives in Taipei will be to hand in his resignation. This point received special coverage in the news columns of the Taiwan newspapers.

It is true that Hsueh Yu-chi was criticized by the Taiwan authorities because of the Zhuo Changren case but it seems that this is not the whole story behind his resignation. It is very likely that after taking into account both past experience and the situation that may possibly arise in the future, Hsueh Yu-chi found that in handling its relations with other countries, Seoul would not necessarily give priority to its relations with Taipei and that "diplomatic relations between Taipei and Seoul would become thornier and thornier, and so he had decided to retire from office before it is too late and to avoid being unjustly blamed any further.

Over the past few days, although the Taiwan authorities have not clearly expressed their misgivings about South Korea, comments and statements in the Taipei newspapers have betrayed them again and again.

I. 22 Aug 84

W 4

CHINA
HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

An editorial carried by CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO yesterday revealed South Korea's economic pressure on Taiwan. It pointed out: South Korea has succeeded in checking inflation at the current rate of below 5 percent and its growth rate will be 8 percent or higher this year. "What warrants our vigilance is the expansion of its scientific and technological achievements and industrial dimensions." After citing South Korea's manufacturing of nuclear electrical machinery parts and its development of the ship-building, steelmaking, automobile, and computer industries, the editorial held that all these possible areas of development for South Korea "span the road of the next stage of our own development."

In addition to economic pressure, political changes are also overcoming Taipei-Seoul relations. In its international commentary entitled "Chon Tu-hwan Has Changed His Stance Toward Japan," this newspaper said: South Korea "has changed its attitude toward Japan and wishes to further develop its relations with it" and "seeks to cooperate with Japan on an equal footing rather than demanding compensatory assistance for a victim as it usually does." From this article, we can see that Chon Tu-hwan intends to seek a new role in the Western Pacific region and this is precisely what the Taiwan authorities are trying to discover.

Hsueh Yu-chi's request to resign will serve as a leaf that heralds the autumn. For the Taiwan authorities to maintain their relations with the last "country which has diplomatic relations with them" in East Asia will be "an uphill road" which will require greater and greater efforts to climb.

TWO NAMED TO ASSESS OPINIONS ON HONG KONG

HK210354 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 21 Aug 84 pp 1, 10

[By staff reporters]

[Text] A privy Councillor and a top local judge have been named to scrutinise the work of testing local views on the acceptability of the Sino-British draft agreement on Hong Kong's future.

Sir Partick Nairne, formerly a senior British Government official, and Mr Justice Simon Li Fook-sean, a Justice of Appeal here, will form the independent monitoring team to vet the work of the special assessment office. The pair are expected to start work at the end of next month, when the accord is made known, and will complete their task during November.

Sir Patrick told the SCM POST's London correspondent he was "very much looking forward" to begin work in the job. He dismissed suggestions that the task he and Mr Justice Li have been given would have been more suited to politicians.

Sir Patrick said "our task is to monitor the work which the assessment office carries out. I think it is a job which is very appropriate for a Justice of Appeal and perhaps also appropriate to an ex-public servant, which is to see the assessment office carry out its duties impartially and fairly. This is not a political job." Sir Patrick will arrive in Hong Kong towards the end of next month.

The announcement, made in London last night, drew positive response from leading community leaders, although some pointed to the need for additional monitors. Observers were happy with the ethnic mix of the partnership.

While Mr Justice Li's appointment will be more convincing to the Chinese-majority local population, it is hoped Sir Patrick will be able to reflect accurately the assessment results to Whitehall and British politicians.

In an official statement, the Government welcomed the appointment. "The combination of the talents and experience of two such distinguished individuals would definitely ensure that the task of the monitoring team was effectively carried out," a Government spokesman said. Mr Justice Li, he added, is well known in Hong Kong as a prominent and respected member of the community both in his judicial capacity and because of his many other interests.

Sir Patrick, he said, brings with him a "wealth of experience gained during a distinguished career in the United Kingdom civil service, and subsequently as Master of St Catherine's College, Oxford, and Chancellor of the University of Essex."

Sir Patrick was the permanent secretary in the Department of Health and Social Security between 1975 and 1981, following a string of other important Government posts. What is interesting, analysts noted, is that he is one of the few civil servants who have been appointed to the Privy Council, which is predominantly made up of members of the judiciary. He was made a privy Councillor two years ago. Another important factor is his experience as a member of the Falklands Review Committee since 1981, observers noted.

Despite this impressive portfolio, some local observers queried his knowledge about Hong Kong. On this, a Government spokesman said: "Sir Patrick has visited Hong Kong on several occasions in the course of his career in the public service. But he has primarily been chosen for his wide experience of government."

It was learnt that the original official plan was to appoint two judges to the monitoring team. Whereas Sir Patrick is understood to have been chosen by the British Foreign Office, no more than two names were on the shortlist as far as Hong Kong is concerned.

Mr Justice Li has extensive experience in the legal profession, after receiving his education in Hong Kong, China and the UK. His civil service career began in 1953 when he joined the attorney-General's chambers as a Crown counsel. But he became a district judge in 1966, and was appointed a Justice of Appeal in April 1980.

The size of the team was the major reservation expressed by community leaders. "I would have thought two is quite a small number. A slightly bigger team would have been, perhaps, more appropriate," said Unofficial Legislative Councillor Mr Bill Brown.

He suggested it would have been better to have a "grassroots" representative in the team to add a "different perspective" to their work. However, he added: "At least they have chosen one person from Hong Kong and one from the UK, people who are respected. I think we can probably, on balance, respect their judgment and be confident they will do their jobs correctly." He said Sir Patrick's appointment should add weight to the manner in which the findings are presented to the British Parliament.

Another Unofficial, Dr Ho Kam-fai, said the appointment would serve to boost Hong Kong people's confidence towards the assessment office. He said it was wise to choose a judge for the monitoring team because he would be impartial.

"And I am very pleased he is a Chinese," he said, adding that a Chinese would have a good feel of the Hong Kong situation.

A lecturer in Hong Kong University's department of management studies Mr Ng Sek-hong, suggested that the team should have an odd-number composition so that a majority view could be drawn. Urban Councillor Dr Denny Huang, however, dismissed the need to set up the monitoring team and the assessment office as "a waste of public money."

PAPER SKEPTICAL OF POST-1997 HONG KONG RULE

HK220322 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 22 Aug 84 p 6

[From "A Chinese Opinion" column by Chang Kuo-sin: "Beijing Has No Viable Substitute for British Rule After 1997"]

[Text] In his abrasive and expansive mood which had been implanted in history as the hallmark of his public image last June, China's strongman Deng Xiaoping pontificated that one of China's traditional virtues is not to believe in fallacies and argued that this is why "China could remain stable as a big mountain, no matter how big are the waves."

He was absolutely right about the virtue, but he could be wrong about what is a fallacy because of the possibility that what he had sought to drive home to the people in Hong Kong might itself be a fallacy -- that the Chinese people in Hong Kong are perfectly capable of ruling Hong Kong.

Mr Deng was irritated and upset by Hong Kong people's skepticism about Beijing's "Hong Kong-people-ruling-Hong Kong" policy, the skepticism he interpreted as tantamount to saying that the Chinese people in Hong Kong are not capable of ruling Hong Kong. Angrily, he said that "the Chinese people are not short of talent...they are not retarded."

In his anger, Mr Deng seemed to have missed the whole point about Hong Kong's skepticism about Beijing's "Hong Kong-people-ruling-Hong Kong" policy which is: The Chinese in Hong Kong are not really skeptical about whether or not they are capable of ruling Hong Kong but rather whether or not they will be allowed to rule Hong Kong as freely as, for instance, the Chinese in Singapore, without any interference from Beijing.

As Mr Deng had missed the point about Hong Kong people's skepticisms about the promised self-rule, so had many people in Hong Kong missed the point about Mr Deng's sincerity in making promises to Hong Kong. Many Hong Kong visitors to Beijing who had the opportunity of talking to Mr Deng came back with belief in Mr Deng's sincerity. In any case, his sincerity should not be doubted until and unless it's found wanting in performance.

But the point is not whether or not Mr Deng himself is sincere, but whether or not the local authorities will faithfully deliver what he has sincerely promised. They have often not done so in regard to his domestic policies, making it valid to ask if they will also not do so in regard to his Hong Kong policy.

The core of the matter in respect of Beijing's "Hong Kong-people-ruling-Hong Kong" is that people don't trust Beijing's promise of a "high degree of autonomy," not only because of Beijing's past record of broken promises, but also because of Beijing's known commitment to total control.

Even if Beijing were to do something totally out of its character and truly allow the Chinese in Hong Kong to rule Hong Kong, the Chinese in Hong Kong would need to prepare themselves for the new role and this will take time. They will have to organize political parties, real political parties that will have the authority to rule if given the mandate, and not like the minority parties now existing in China which are allowed only a cosmetic or ceremonial role.

And this -- organizing political parties -- is something that Beijing may not countenance. It hasn't so far permitted any political parties in China's existing autonomous regions, and there is no reason to expect any change in Beijing's policy vis-a-vis Hong Kong.

Thus, if Beijing's "Hong Kong-people-ruling-Hong Kong" policy were to be adopted, the end result may turn out to be as Umelco members had predicted and feared -- that in actuality it will be Beijing ruling Hong Kong. In the light of all this, it is not altogether without reason that Beijing's "Hong Kong-people-ruling-Hong Kong" policy may be seen as a fallacy, the kind of fallacy that Mr Deng had said the Chinese people would not believe in. All these musings notwithstanding, Beijing's "Hong Kong-people-ruling-Hong Kong" policy has to be accepted as unchangeable, as Mr Deng had declared. But if, despite these musings, Beijing were to put the policy in action immediately on British withdrawal from Hong Kong at dawn break on July 1, 1997, it will be nothing short of a disaster for Hong Kong and for China, a contingency which Mr Deng had probably foreseen and had sought to forestall with his exhortations that Hong Kong questions be solved "step by step" and that "Hong Kong's labels cannot be changed overnight."

The Hong Kong people will be totally unprepared for the task and they will not be approaching the task with enthusiasm and confidence because of their distrust of Beijing. The burden imposed on them will probably not be any less heart-rending as the burden that had been imposed on China by the unequal treaties.

With the "Hong Kong-people-ruling-Hong Kong" policy adjudged unrealistic and unworkable by consensus in Hong Kong and this being the anchor of China's Hong Kong policy, it has to be asked at this point whether or not, apart from resumption of Chinese sovereignty, China has in fact a realistic and workable policy for Hong Kong after 1997, or, to be more to the point, whether or not China has worked out a viable substitute for British administration after 1997. Judged by China's ill-conceived "Hong Kong-people-ruling-Hong Kong" policy, the answer has to be in the negative.

And this answer is strengthened by Beijing's confusion when talking about the specifics in the Hong Kong problem, such as the conflicting definitions of who are the Hong Kong people and the vacillations in proposals on how the post-1997 Hong Kong government should be formed. At the beginning, the Director of Beijing's Hong Kong-Macau office, Mr Ji Pengfei, divided the Hong Kong people into three categories: Chinese nationals holding Certificates of Identity and British passports who will have the right to elect and be elected, Chinese nationals holding other foreign passports who will have the right to elect but not to be elected and foreigners who will not have either right. He was defining citizenship on the basis of passports, but not on the basis of domicile. On being criticised, he changed his definition of citizenship to include all people, Chinese or foreigners, who have stayed in Hong Kong for seven years.

Then in another change of definition, Mr Ji said foreigners who have stayed in Hong Kong for seven years will have the right to elect and be elected. On the form of government, Mr Ji started with the so-called "3.3" system, e.i. membership in the top governing bodies shall consist of one-third pro-China, one-third pro-Britain and one-third neutral elements. This was severely attacked in Hong Kong, and after some more argument, Mr Ji appeared to have bowed out and abandoned his "3.3" system. In any case, the "3.3" system was wiped out by Mr Deng last June when he said that the post-1997 Hong Kong government and especially its main organs shall be staffed only by "patriots," whom he defined as Chinese people who loved their motherland and support the return of Hong Kong to China. Mr Deng's statement also partially wiped out Mr Ji's definition of who are the Hong Kong people.

There were also conflicting statements from Beijing on the sensitive problem of whether or not China will station troops in Hong Kong after 1997. At first, there were statements that China did not have such intention and this statement was reiterated several times, but in the end it was reversed, again, by Mr Deng. Categorically, Mr Deng stated that China will definitely station troops in Hong Kong after 1997. It is China's sovereign right and the troops will symbolise Chinese sovereignty, he angrily argued.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

23 AUGUST 1984

